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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 215 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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CHARTER OF FREEDOM NOT FOR US

Britain Masters New Nazi 'Secret Weapon'

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY SHIPPING

Churchill Reviews Progress Of Battle Of Atlantic

Mr. Churchill revealed in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the Germans were using a new "secret weapon"—an acoustic mine.

This is tuned to a metallic note such as that caused by marine engines. When a sympathetic note is picked up the circuit closes and the mine explodes.

Mr. Churchill added that the resources of British science and organisation had already largely mastered the new mine.

An encouraging account of the progress of the Atlantic was one of the main points made by Mr. Churchill in his review of the war situation.

The following are points from Churchill's speech:—

Thanks to the magnificent Russian resistance the Germans in the last three months have lost more blood than in any single year of the last war. The Germans are now certain of having to maintain armies through the Russian winter from the Arctic to the Black Sea. The need for Anglo-American help for Russia is urgent, though she has from ten to fifteen million soldiers for nearly all of whom she has arms and equipment. Large supplies are now on the way to Russia. Big British sacrifices in our longed for supplies must be made for Russia's benefit. All Germans and Italians in Persia must be surrendered.

A year ago our position looked forlorn and well nigh desperate to all eyes but our own. To-day we may still say "We are master of our fate and captain of our souls."

Churchill's Speech

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Prime Minister who was loudly cheered on rising, dwelt at the outset with his meeting with President Roosevelt. "In July", he said, "I learned that the President of the United States would welcome a meeting with me to survey the entire world position in relation to the settled and common interests of our countries. After detailing those who accompanied him, the Prime Minister said, "We were, therefore, in a position to discuss with the President and his technical advisers every question relevant to the war. Important conclusions were reached on four main topics.

Firstly, an eight-point declaration of broad principles and aims which guide and govern the action of the British and United States Governments and their peoples in the face of the many dangers with which they are beset in these times.

Secondly, the measures to be taken to help Russia to resist the hideous onslaught which Hitler made upon her.

Thirdly, the policy to be pursued towards Japan in order, if possible, to stop further encroachments in the Far East, likely to endanger the safety or interests of Great Britain or the United States, and thus by timely action prevent spread of the war to the Pacific Ocean.

Fourthly, there was a large number of purely technical matters which were dealt with and close personal relationships were established between high naval, military and air commands of both the countries.

I have hitherto consistently deprecated the formulation of peace aims or war aims by His Majesty's Government at this stage—at a time when the end of the war is not in sight, when the conflict sways to and fro with alternating fortunes and when conditions and associations at the end of the war are unforeseeable. But a joint declaration by Great Britain and United States is an event of a totally different nature (cheers).

Although the principles in the declaration and its language have long been familiar to the British and American Democracies, the fact is that it is a United Declaration and sets up a milestone or a monument which needs only the stroke of victory to become a permanent part of the history of human progress. The purpose of the joint declaration was stated in the preamble to be to make known certain common principles in the national policy of our respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world. No words are needed to emphasise the future promise held out to the world by such a joint declaration. I need only draw attention, for instance, to the phrase 'after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny' to show the profound and vital character of the solemn agreement which we jointly entered into. Questions have been asked as to exactly what is implied by this or that point, and explanations have been invited.

It is a wise rule that when two parties have agreed on a statement, one of them shall not thereafter without consultation with the other proceed to put special or strange interpretations upon this or that sentence. I propose, therefore, to speak only in an exclusive sense.

Firstly, the joint declaration does not try to explain how the broad principles proclaimed by it are to be applied to each and every case which will have to be dealt with when the war ends. It would not be wise for us at this moment to be drawn into a laborious discussion of how it is to fit all the manifold problems with which we shall be faced after the war.

Secondly, the Joint Declaration does not qualify in any way the various statements of policy which have been made from time to time about development of constitutional Government in India, Burma or other parts of the British Empire. We have pledged by the declaration of August, 1940 to help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of races, subject, of course to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests. Burma also is covered by our considered policy of establishing Burma's Self-Government and by measures already in progress.

At the Atlantic meeting, we had in mind primarily the extension of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the States and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke and the principles which would govern any alterations in territorial boundaries of countries which may have to be made. That is quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions in regions whose peoples owe allegiance to the British Crown. We have made declarations on these matters which are complete in themselves free from ambiguity and related to the conditions and circumstances of the territories and people affected. They will be found to be entirely in harmony with the conception of freedom and justice which inspired the Joint Declaration.

Since we last met, the battle of the Atlantic has been going on unceasingly. In his attempt to blockade and starve out this island by U Boat and air attack and a very formidable combination of those two, the enemy continually changes his tactics. Driven from one beat, he goes to another. Chased from the home waters, driven from the approa-

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

CHURCHILL REFUSES TO APPEASE INDIA

August Declaration As Last Word In British Policy

The 'Atlantic Charter' does not apply to India and the declaration of August 1940, which stands totally rejected by the nation, is the last word in British policy. This is the gist of Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday where he dwelt upon the Joint Declaration, as primarily applying to nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke and not to India.

The problem of European nations, according to Mr. Churchill, is separate from "the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions" in countries like India about which declaration has already been made in August 1940 which "will be found to be entirely in harmony with the conception of freedom and justice which inspired the joint declaration".

The following is Churchill's reference to India in the Commons:-

"The Joint Declaration does not qualify in any way the various statements of policy which have been made from time to time about development of constitutional Government in India, Burma or other parts of the British Empire. We have pledged by the Declaration of August, 1940, to help India

MR. CHURCHILL.

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ROOSEVELT TO WARN NAZIS

Force Will Be Met By Force In High Seas: American Policy

A NEW SITUATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

President Roosevelt's forthcoming broadcast is the subject of much discussion and forecast. One forecast from Washington is that President Roosevelt will announce that henceforth the policy of the United States will be to meet force with force on the high seas.

One well-informed quarter is described as thinking it was safe to predict that the President will make these three points:

FIRST, Germany and the world must know that the United States intends to keep open its communications with Iceland.

SECOND, the appearance of any hostile ship or plane in the area between the United States and Iceland will be regarded as an effort to interfere with these communications.

THIRD, American naval units will be ordered to fire on any hostile ships or planes encountered hereafter in these waters.

SINKING OF "SEA-FARER".

It is thought that the sinking of the United States' freighter "Sea-Farer" in the Red Sea by air attack may cause extensive revision of the original speech which, it is understood, originally dealt with the "Greer".

U. S. FREIGHTER SUNK IN RED SEA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER "STEEL SEA FARER" HAS BEEN SUNK BY AN AEROPLANE BOMB IN THE RED SEA ON SUNDAY—REUTER.

BOMBED BY NAZI 'PLANE?

CAIRO:—The "Steel Sea-Larer", the American cargo steamer, is understood to have been sunk in bright moonlight some 200 miles south of Suez. It has been known that German long distance bombers have lately been operating at night far south of Suez, presumably from bases in the Dodecanese Islands.

The "Steel Sea-Farer" was carrying American war equipment for the armies in the Middle East.

SENSATION IN CAIRO.

The announcement of the sinking of the American steamer "Steel Sea-Farer" in the Red Sea has caused a sensation in Cairo. In addition to war supplies, the ordinary trade of Egypt has been more and more diverted to America in order to avoid the long journey round the Cape.

In addition to large quantities of war supplies, America, therefore, has been pouring large quantities of goods and food into Egypt and any interference with this traffic must have far-reaching results.

There is also widespread speculation as to the effect on the general international situation of this bombing and sinking of an American steamer.

Mahatma's Reply To Tamilnad Congress Committee

MADRAS, September 9.

There is no objection to granting exemption on certain principles to persons from re-offering Satyagraha, according to a communication from Mahatma Gandhi received by the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee.

Last month the Tamilnad Congress Committee had forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi a list of 47 applications for exemption. Most of those who sought exemption it is stated, preferred to take up the constructive programme of work.—A. P.

A SURPRISE ENCOUNTER

BERLIN, September 9.

The German artillery training ship "Bremse" of 14.000 tons has been sunk in northern Norwegian waters by British naval forces. This is admitted by a German High Command Communique, which adds:

"The "Bremse" had a surprise encounter with a British cruiser and two destroyers and after a short hard battle was sunk by several torpedo boats."

Some crew of the "Bremse" were saved, adds the Communique.

CONVOY ATTACKED IN CHANNEL

LONDON: The torpedoing of two German supply ships by British patrols in the English Channel last night is described in an Admiralty Communique today.

ITALIAN SCHOONER SUNK

"A large Italian Schooner has been torpedod and sung by one of our submarines in the Central Mediterranean." states an Admiralty Communique. "Off the harbour of Benghazi, another submarine engaged two self-propelled supply lighters by gunfire. Both were hit and damaged and one may have been sunk."—Reuter.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK

A German Destroyer, an armed cruiser and another vessel were sunk by the Navy off Murmansk.

"Steel Sea-Farer's" Survivors

The "Steel Sea-Farer's" survivors were picked up by a British warship, it is officially announced.—Reuter.

Red Army Gives Chase To Nazi Forces

SMASHING BLOW FOILS GERMAN PLANS

Rumanian Advance Towards Odessa Halted

STOCKHOLM, September 9.

RUMANIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY THE STRENGTH OF THE ODESSA DEFENCES, ACCORDING TO NAZI WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

RUMANIANS HALTED

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Soviet midday 'communique' states:

"During the night of September 8 our troops continued fighting along the entire front."

MOSCOW: — The Rumanians have lost 20,000 officers and men in the fighting before Odessa during the last ten days according to a supplementary 'communique' broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

A Rumanian Guard division, the 11th, 21st and first Frontier Guard division suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

The Soviet's first regiment of Black Sea marines is taking a large part in the fighting and has during the last three days destroyed two Rumanian Infantry Regiments, four tanks and a large number of cars, guns and machine-guns. A considerable amount of war material and more than 200 prisoners were captured.

Recapture Of Yelnia

Soviet troops have recaptured Yelnia, but this is only of secondary interest compared with the fact that eight German divisions have been smashed during the struggle around the town, writes Reuter's correspondent.

Yelnia lying fifty miles south-east of Smolensk near the source of the River Desna is not of special strategic importance in itself, though the province in which it stands has considerably advanced from the industrial viewpoint during the past twenty years.

Moreover, the region of operations contains no special geographical features. It is a charming wooded country on the south side of the Smolensk plateau and between Yelnia and the Viazma lies much rich dairy farming land.

Red Armies Chase Nazis

Reuter's resident correspondent in Moscow writes:—

The Germans are still retreating in the Central Sector of the Russo-German front following a smashing defeat at Yelnia. Over fifty villages have been recaptured by Soviet troops who continue to pursue the Germans relentlessly.

The artillery fire can now be heard a good twenty kilometres west of Yelnia indicating the extent of the Russian advance here. There are tens of thousands of unburied bodies of German soldiers.

The Soviet Command's success in foiling German plans is evident from the determined effort made by the German for days to stem the tide of Russian progress. The Nazis flung in division after division in an attempt to hold this region. Much war materials and arms were collected on the battlefield from which the Germans had been driven.

Ring Round Leningrad

BERLIN:—To-day's German High Command 'communique' merely repeats last night's special announcement that mobile units of the German army had reached the town of Schluessesburg on Lake Ladoga capturing the town and completing the ring round Leningrad. The 'communique' adds that last night arms works and facility services in Leningrad and also Moscow were attacked by bomber formations.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI BETTER

POONA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, son of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, saw his father in the Yerwada Jail this evening. It is understood Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is a little better now. There is no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

BRITISH SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 9.

It is officially stated that supplies from Britain are reaching Russia on a considerable scale. Supplies of jute, rubber and lead have already reached Russia.—Reuter.

IRAN ACCEPTS ARMISTICE

But Discussions Continue Regarding Occupation Of Certain Towns

ARMY NOT TO BE DISARMED

TEHERAN, Sept. 9.

The Iranian Premier has announced to a special session of the Iranian Parliament that the Government has accepted all the Anglo-Russian demands, although the occupation of certain towns is still being questioned.

The terms include the closing of the German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian Legations and handing over of German subjects to the British and Russian forces.

The terms also include the withdrawal of Iranian troops south of the line from a point south of Lake Urmia through Kasvin, Semnan, east of Teheran and Shahi and east and north of the line Khanagin, Kermanshah, Khorromabad, Dizful, Masjid-Sulaiman, Haftakhel and Bandar Dilam.

The Iranian Note accepting the Anglo-Russian terms was delivered last night, but it made slight reservations regarding these two lines of troop withdrawals which are now being discussed.

IRANIAN ARMY NOT TO BE DISARMED

LONDON:—It is learned authoritatively that under the Anglo-Russian Armistice terms the Iran Army is permitted to retain arms and equipment.—Reuter.

NO REVOLT IN IRAN

PESHAWAR, Sept. 9.

The story of a military revolt in Iran broadcast by Rome Radio on Saturday was contradicted by the Teheran Radio last night.

The announcer said that the Rome report was pure fiction and quite contrary to the facts. Only an isolated incident occurred on August 31, when two pilots of the Iranian air force flew over Teheran but were prevented from doing damage by Iranian anti-aircraft guns.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SPITZBERGEN EXPEDITION

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Spitzbergen expedition is safely back in this country. Nothing of any use to the enemy remains in Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Brahmin Bridegroom, well-settled in life for a girl, aged 17, educated, knowing Tamil, Telugu, Gujarathi, Marathi, Hindi and Music. Write for further informations to Box No. 15026, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young gentleman of good standing with world wide experience of many countries—of many useful subjects—Independent means will like to correspond with young ladies for friendship or matrimony —or for any other help needed. Apply Box No. 15011, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Share Organisers and Underwriters. Allowance upto Rs. 100|- P.M. plus attractive commission. Bharat Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 54 The Mall, Lahore. (15034)

Ladies, gentlemen, competent introducing pregnancy specific remedy in Bombay required on pay. Apply Dhruva Bros., 35, Khar. (15031)

Wanted Branch Managers on Rs. 100—5—150 plus Rs. 25|- Office allowance, for Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara Districts and Mysore State. Mr. G. K. Chidananda Rao, B.Com., Hubli, is appointed as our Hubli City Branch Manager. Apply to The Indian Investment Trust Ltd., Ottapalam. (15025)

Wanted representatives selling and canvassing Advertisement for Indian Astrology (English) Maruthi (Tamil) Vandemataram (Telugu) monthlies for Bombay and Suburbs. Vandemataram Office, Tirutani. (S. I.). (6018)

Wanted:—Matrics, non-Matrics for sub-offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Indo Finance and Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (15024)

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

Wanted immediately: A highly qualified and experienced Chemist for the manufacture of Acids & heavy chemicals and erection of new plants. Start according to qualifications from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 15006, "Bombay Chronicle."

V-Victory for everybody in securing employment learning our "Specialized" Touch Typewriting monthly Re. 1|-. Ladies special arrangement. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). (15001)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Gentleman and Lady M.B.B.S. Doctors also qualified Nurses, outstation Hospital. Apply Box No. 15019, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted graduate with Mathematics honours for collecting, tabulating and plotting statistical data. Apply in own handwriting Box 15016, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for two months one qualified nurse—midwife to conduct a labour in a family of high status, up country. Apply with testimonials stating the minimum pay expected to Box No. 15010, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A graduate with first class Hons. in Philosophy from London University, with seven years teaching experience to pass own Hons. class seeks work in some college research institute, journal. Apply Box. No. 15037, "Bombay Chronicle"

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Light Airy Flat—To vegetarian Hindus only at "Cutch Castle," Sandhurst Bridge, near Tram, bus and train. One big hall, three bed rooms, three bath rooms, kitchen. Rent Rs. 175|- Enquire there to the liftman or apply Telephone 21970. (15029)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation, Senior Cambridge, College Students coached. Oral postal training. Prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (15035)

Local Self-Government Institute— Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay which commence on 3rd November 1941 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Students admitted to the Sanitary Inspectors Class can better their prospects by joining L.S.G.D Classes simultaneously at Bombay Centre. Prospectus can be had from: The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (6003)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

A Himalaya's Herb of 100 years' fame for Asthma relief, to be taken one dose, on 4th October (full moon). Apply: Sidh Baba Sewa Ashram, Chitrakot, U.P. (15033)

Restore Normal Sight Without Eyeglasses: Write to-day for my remarkable scientific system. V. Gomes, D. C. (Chicago). Main Street, Poona. (15004)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale. Silk (Kapok) Cotton Machine cleaned wholesale and retail at moderate rate. Apply Box No. 15028, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted immediately:—A. C. Electric Motors 250, 200, 50 and 15 B.H.P. State condition and price with full particulars. Stepdown transformers from 6.600 volts to 400 volts of the following sizes:— 150, 200, 250 and 400 K. V. A. State condition, second hand or new and quote price. Apply Box No. 15036, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta. Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25- lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,60,000|-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,55,000|-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

Wanted Agents to purchase our Tower Brand Washing Soaps. Terms Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (14949)

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5|- each. India Model Mfg. Co., 263|1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (5859)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted a financier to finance Rs. 2 lakhs for manufacturing Plywood and Wooden Textile accessories. Apply to Box No. 15030, "Bombay Chronicle."

POSTAL RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Wanted Candidates to Purchase Postal Recruitment Examination Papers, solved by B. C. Sarcar, B.A., B.T. Re. 1|8. Apply to Dum Dumji & Co. Hospital Road, Agra. (15012)

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1941 which commenced on the 4th July, 1941, has this day been DISSOLVED.

T. SINCLAIR KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 9th September, 1941. (6031)

NOTICE

MISPLACED OR LOST·

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that share certificates of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, for 50 shares bearing Nos. 23249 to 23298 in the name of Abdullabhai Ibrahim Sodhpurwalla are lost or misplaced. Anyone who has any claim or lien on this should communicate with the company within 30 (thirty) days from this day, after which date the company will issue duplicate share certificate cancelling the original. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate certificate.

SECRETARIES,
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Asian Building, Ballard Estate,
Bombay. (15027)

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office "PROSPECT CHAMBERS," 317|21, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1941, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To approve and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1940.
(2) To elect a Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To re-elect Mr. Chandrakant M. Khatau, who retires under Article 90 of the Company's Articles of Association as a Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September, 1941, to 8th October, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

"Prospect Chambers,"
317|21, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th September, 1941.

To

The Shareholders of The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., and in particular to:—
Miss Laura Wallace, Mrs. Mabel Jane Edkins and A. E. Redhead. (6029)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday the 19th September, 1941 at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender

	Tender fee Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
1. White Glazed Printing papers	2-0-0	100-0-0
2. C. I. Bombay Pattern Stand posts Hydrants	10-0-0	1000-0-0
3. Night Soil Carts. (Crowly Carts.)	2-0-0	180-0-0
4. C. I. Footsteps	1-0-0	50-0-0
5. Potash Permanganate	2-0-0	65-0-0

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
Store Office,
Dt. 8-9-1941. (6021)

Public Notices

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1941, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) when the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the document submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles thereof"

A copy of the abovementioned document containing the draft of the proposed new Articles of Association and a printed copy of the existing Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours.

Dated this nineteenth day of August, 1941.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents
A. R. DALAL,
Director.

To

The Shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and in particular to:— A. B. C. Coupler Engineering Co. Ltd., Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, Dr. D. L. Abraham, A. D. Vaid, A. Dawoodbhai, R. H. Aserappa, J. P. Andrews & another, A. H. Cassim, Mrs. Mary C. Andeen, Miss Aimae K. Choksey, A. R. A. Somji, A. A. Karim, Mrs. Avabai A. Marker & another, A. E. Mohamady, A. E. Kola, Mrs. E. Annie A. Barclay, J. J. Browne, J. C. Blackham, B. K. Mehta, Dr. B. N. Mullan & another, R. C. Broadfoot, H H. Genl. Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & other joint holders, J. B. Borrett, F. C. Ball, A. Banks, B. K. Dadachanji, B. D. Tata & other joint holders, B. P. Dave, Mrs. Helen D. Blaikie, B. P. Kapadia, Col. R. J. Blackham, Mrs. L. F. W. Bazalgette, B. S. Mehta & another, Mrs. Baimai N. Joshi, B. K. Talati & another, Mrs. Alice E. Collett, Mrs. Jane Chard, J. R. Crisp & another, S. Crossley, E. J .B. Craig, Mrs. Constance M. Craig, C. A. Carr, E. E. Courtat, Mrs. Vivien A. Cornish, Clydesdale Bank, Ld., C. E. Moolla, C. N. Lakdawalla, Mrs. Barbara Chaney, C. S. Patel, C. Sood, Lt. Col. Walter E. Clutterbuck, C. M. Soni, C. U. Shah, C. Ujamshi, A. F. Dawson, Mrs. E. M. E. Duff, Bai Dosibai G. Pudumjee & another, G. P. Dosley, D. H. Adenwala & another, D. M. Moola, Mrs. Margaret Douglas, D. H. Marker, A. B. de Souza, J. F. D. Da Cunha & another, I. C. de Sa & another, J. B. D'Souza & another, F. G. De Sa, D. R. Nekoo & another, H. H. Bada Maharani Deela Kumari Devi, Brig. Col. Daby J. Thapa, D. J. Kabha & another, D. Kara, D. Bagsoobhoy, D. J. Contractor & another, P. J. Fonseca, M. F. Fernandes, G. Falconer & another, Major Edmund L. Farnell, F. M. Nakhoda, A. F. Fonseca, E. P. Chikhliwala & another, Mrs. Beatrice E. Giles, C. Goddard, Mrs. Annie Goddard, G. K. Tata, J. Goldney, G. L. Bakshi, Mrs. Mabel Grimes G. Ratanjee, G. B. Vyas, Rev. Charles H. Harvey, J. Holland, Mrs. Lilly I. Hollings, R. F. Hasluck, Capt. Roland N. Higgs, H. S. Miya, W. R. P. Henry, H. R. Pattik, Mrs. Julia D. Hotz, H. M. Desai, St. Helens Nominees Ld., I. E. Karodia, I. E. Kola, Capt. I. H. B Ghosh, J. D. Siganporia, G. A. Jacob, Mrs. Gertrude Jones, J. H. Umrigar & other joint holders, J. Joscelin, J. W. Jackson, Bai Jerbanoo R. Ragi, J. Shah, Jersey General Investment Trust, Ld., J. K. Dave, J. P. Shroff, J. Ismail, J. M. Pocha, K. C. Roy, K. N. Sircar, K. S. Mistri, K. R. Devji, Comdg. Genl. Sir Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & another, K. P. Mehta & another, H. H. Kemp, K. A. Marker & other joint holders, Bai Khadija Bee Bee w|o E. Ariff, Sir Basil N. Lang, Capt. Henry T. Lawden, J. H. Lovell, J. P. E. Leveque, R. M. Logan, R. Littlehailes, Mrs. Margaret H. Low, M. B. Pandya, C. F. Mendonca, S. P. Mendonca, M.D. Gamadia, F. E. Manuel, Bai Meher G. Mediwala, M. H. Vajifdar, M. H. Parekh, Lt. Col. Manecksha J. Kelawala & another, K. E. Mackenzie, Col. Oswald Y. Hibbert, Dr. Mohan Lal, M. R. Desai, H. E. Comdg. Genl. Mohun Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and other joint holders, M. T. Gandhi, M. Mackinnon, Mrs. Rosa Mitchell & other joint holders, M. Sen, M. D. Marker, A. H. Montgomery & another, Mrs. Emily Macarthy, M. A. Topiwalla, Miss Meher P. Gandhy & other joint holders, Bai Momin d|o E. Timol, M. I. Keekeebhai, Sir John Marshall, Mrs. Muna V. V. Achi, Mrs. Margaret A. Mitchley, Mrs. Mehroo J. C. Jehangir, M. E. Ariff, Capt. Nariman B. Wallace, Bai Nandkunvar Kanji, Mrs. Mozelle Nissim, N. S. Royalu, Mrs. Nandbala B. Desai, N. K. Choksy, N. B. Shah & another, H. W. O. Taylor, Mrs. Sarah M. Ommanney, G. T. Pound, H. Pounde, J. C. K. Peterson, P K. Sutaria, R. J. Pickford, J. J. V. Pereira, H. H. Bada Maharani Padma Kumari & another, P. T. Boda, Mrs. Perin K. P. Mehta & another, P. R. Udwadia & another, P. H. Siganporia & another, P. K. Daruvala, P. D. Bomanji, Capt. Prakash J. Thapa & another, H. H. Rani Purna Kumari, C. A. Ramsay, R. D. Siodia, R. H. Ragi, R. K. Sil, R. P. Patell, V. J. Reed, Dr. Rutton E. Dastur, Mrs. Kate B. Rathborne, G. S. Roberts & another, Dr Rustom D. Kamdin, Mrs. Maud Rose & another, Roy Nominees, Ltd., J L. Riordon, R. T. Dalal & another, H. H. Rani Renuka Kumari, Mrs. Julia E. M. Sinclair, S. K. Basu, Lt. Col. L. L. Smith, A. N. Sassoon, S. B. Nariman, S. C. Paul, Dr. S. R. Das Gupta, E. Steiner, Lt. Genl. Shingha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & another, S Sequeira, W. E. Sassoon, U. G. Silveira, H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & another, Lt. Genl. Shanker Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & other joint holders, S. P. Mayor, S. C. Banker, A. H. Silver, Col. Santa Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana & another, Maj. Genl. Shura Shum Share Jung Bahadur Rana, Capt. Surya J. Thapa, Genl. Shere J. Thapa, Mrs. Sarat Kumari Ghosh, Miss Thrity D. Burjorjee, Bai Tehmina B. Talati, Mrs. Fanny I. Tidmarsh, G. C. Thow, J L. Tancock, T. K. Kamdar, T. R. Dhingra, Mrs. Lucy I. D. P. Tomlinsen, Mrs. Eva B. Thomas, Genl Ugni Shum Shere Jung, Lt. Col C. B Vendeleur, V. B. Pandit Vassanjee Laljee, V. M. Clerk & another, V. P. Raj Guru, Mrs. Ella Vaughan, Mrs. Lilian B. Webb, Y. E. Ariff, Y. E. Dawoodjee, P. M. Zollikofer, Bai Bachan D. Nekoo M. A. Kola & another, Mrs. Maria E. Rodrigues, Mrs. Piloo P. Sutaria & another. (6019)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT WAS NOTIFIED by the undersigned on the 5th August, 41, in the "Bombay Samachar" and on the 6th August, '41, in the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Partnership between Mr. Hargovandas Premji and Mr. Jethalal Premji that was carried on in the names of H. & J. Premji at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay and J. Premji & Co., at 198, Ganesh Peth in Poona was dissolved as from 1st July, 1941. It is now notified that the said Mr. Hargovandas Premji and Mr. Jethalal Premji have again entered into the partnership to trade in the same names and at the same places.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1941.

H. & J. PREMJEE. (6028)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Department of Supply, Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of towels, Turkish large and small, pillows feather and hair and hair mattresses.

Tender form No. SY|BX. 1663 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 5|- per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 18th September, 1941. (6030)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAMDAS JAMNADAS JAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, retired Sharebroker, residing at the time of his death at House No. 9-11, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay . . Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS NAGINDAS, LAXMIDAS PURSHOTAMDAS JAI and DEVIDAS PURSHOTAMDAS JAI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Maneckbai's House, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum, Purshottam Building, New Queen's Road and No. 9-11, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. . . Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR

The 8th day of September, 1941.
Messrs. SHASTRI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (6020)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
In Insolvency

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.				Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	308	of	1933	Re:	Ardeshir Hormasji Nusserwanji Wadia.	First.
2	679	„	1936	„	Ganpant Narsinha Kamath.	„
3	295	„	1938	„	Chimanlal Jiwanlal Shah.	„
4	35	„	1939	„	Ignac Goldsteane.	„
5	51	„	1939	„	Quirino Louis Linhares.	„
6	65	„	1939	„	Kalingswami Bhimsen Holkar.	„
7	274	„	1939	„	Sitaram Vithal Pipalkar.	„
8	275	„	1939	„	Ivan Robert Honeyford	„
9	285	„	1939	„	Khimji Bhanji.	„
10	1	„	1940	„	Ardeshir Nusserwanji Todywalla.	„
11	2	„	1940	„	Herbert Roberts.	„
12	8	„	1940	„	Narayan Vishnu Karve.	„
13	10	„	1940	„	William James Topping.	„
14	36	„	1940	„	Kanmarth Kunhi Anant Nambiar.	„
15	44	„	1940	„	Mrs. George Bocaro.	„
16	97	„	1934	„	Hargowandas Karsondas Vajani.	First & final.
17	551	„	1936	„	Currrimbhai Naboobhai (Personal)	„
18	289	„	1937	„	Laxman Sawlaram Palyekar.	„
19	268	„	1936	„	Mohanlal Laxmidas (Personal).	Second.
20	182	„	1938	„	Eruchsha Shapurji Bengali.	„
21	180	„	1936	„	Edward Fredrick Lewis.	Third.
22	794	„	1936	„	Nusserwanji Byramji Motiwalla.	„
23	776	„	1935	„	Francis Agniar.	„
24	47	„	1940	„	Darasha Framji Jussawala.	Preferential distribution.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims mus be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of September, 1941.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay. (5974)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 43530 in respect of Five Ordinary Shares Nos. 189249 to 189253 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mafatlal Girdharlal Choksi and Bai Santaben Himatlal has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th September, 1941. (15032)

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY by order of the Owners at Wellesley Road (within a distance of five minutes from Sassoon Hospital in Civil Lines), Poona. The property comprises about 5958 Sq. Yds. with a large bungalow, 2 cottages and outhouses and bears Survey No. 59/3 and Street No. 204.

It has a frontage of about 400 feet on Wellesley Road and a Town Planning Scheme has been passed to build a road at the side of the property and there is a great probability of the value of properties in that locality being greatly increased on the scheme being completed.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 21st September, 1941 at 4-30 p.m. at the site of the property.

Further particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned.

Private offers considered before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

WEEKLY SALE

SALE on MONDAY, 15th September, 1941, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay (1) rifles of 500, 280 & 22 bores and bullets of A. D. Grant (2) a big philco radio of Khimji Lalji & (3) 1 pair gold earrings of Hayat Eknath Hate.

Property of a Company—large lot of cinema & theatrical dresses.

CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
IRENE DUNNE
DUNNE AND CARY GRANT
GRANT
in
Columbias smash romantic drama
PENNY SERENADE
unforgettable entertainment

1st "HINDI" ZANANA SHOW
TO-MORROW: 2 P. M.
ATRE PICTURES' Popular Hit
Charano-ki-Dasi
Hindi—Payachi Dasi—Marathi
12th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
To-day: Marathi: 2, 7-15 p.m.
Hindi: 4-30, 10 p.m.

MAKE YOUR HOLIDAY MUSICAL!
Take your Family to
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
Khazanchi
The most popular Musical of 1941
Starring:
9 MELODIES!
23rd WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
To-day 4 shows: 1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Buy Your Upper Class Tickets in advance

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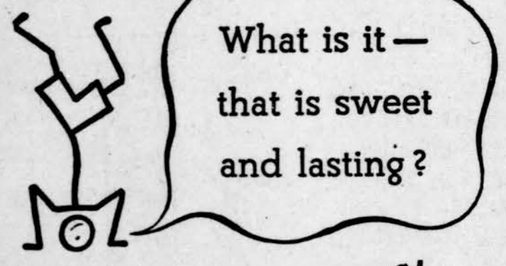
THE
BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1938)
HEAD OFFICE:
United India Life Building, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Post Box No 548
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED (EXCEPT LIFE).
Board of Directors:
A. GEDDIS, Esq. (James Finlay & Co. Ltd.) Chairman
R. W. BULLOCK, Esq., (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.)
SHAPOORJI PALANJI MISTRY, Esq.. (Shapoorji Palanji & Co.)
MANOOBHAI DOONGURSEE, Esq.. (Doongursee & Sons, Bombay and Karachi.)
M. A. FAZALBHOY, Esq. (Messrs. Fazalbhoy Ltd.)
RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR HIRALAL KALYANMAL, Banker & Merchant, Indore
FARROKH E. BHARUCHA, Esq., (Phiroze Sethna & Co.)
FRAMROZE S. MEHTA, Esq.. (Phiroze Sethna & Co.)
Manager, Head Office:
M. M. MUNDKUR, Esq.,
Bombay Chief Agents:—Messrs Fazalbhoy Ltd., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
DELHI BRANCH: The Branch Manager, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus; NEW DELHI.
NAGPUR BRANCH: The Branch Manager, Dhantoli, NAGPUR.
INDORE BRANCH: The Branch Manager Kailas Bhuvan, 20, Main Road, Juna Topkhana, INDORE CITY.
LAHORE BRANCH: The Branch Manager, 26, The Mall, LAHORE.
CALCUTTA: (1) Messrs. Sen & Co., 10, Clive Row. (2) Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co., 4, Fairlie Place.
AGENTS:
KARACHI: Messrs Doongursee & Sons, Bombay Bazar, Shivji Velji Kothari, Esq., Marriat Road.
COCHIN: Messrs. Kini & Co., Mattancherry.
MADRAS: Messrs. Oriental Mercantile Agency, 19/20, Linga Chetty Street.
RANGOON: Messrs. Indo-Burma Underwriters, Ltd. 73, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.

The beautifying and skin refreshing properties of VITAMIN F are amply embodied in SUNIL SNOW. Use it every day and watch your skin glow with renewed youth and beauty.
BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY, Bombay 3,
Premier Soap Manufacturers & Perfumers. (Estd: 1904.)



WALTERS'
Palm
TOFFEE
REGD
Made from pure sugar and rich cow's milk, there's nourishment in every mouth-watering bite. Bombay Agents: Gilbert & Co., Sir Phirosnaw Mehta Road.

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shahnai recital. 7-35 Jutnika Roy. 7-45 K. L. Saigal. 7-55 Vishnupant Pagnis. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 "India's danger and opportunity" in English. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 "India's danger and opportunity" in Gujarati. 9-15 Firoze Dastur. 9-45 Ame Dosto Zarthoshtina: Gujarati chorus. 11 Naghma-i-Tandurasti: Orchestra. 11-10 The Parsi Garba Party. 11-25 Amritlal Navsariwala. 11-40 Laxmi Bai Kelkar. 12 noon Ardeshir Kotwal. 12-30 p.m. Master Shahu Modak. 12-50 Mangal Din. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 R. N. Paradkar. 1-10 Film tunes on Clarionet with Orchestra. 1-20 A I R Qawwali Party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 2 Tomorrow. 2-5 Parsekar. 2-25 News in Marathi. 2-30 News in Gujarati. 2-35 Ahmad Dilayar. 2-50 Biniwale: Violin. 3 News in English. 3-5 News in Hindustani. 3-10 Mira Bai Bhajan. 3-20 Local news and announcements in English. 3-25 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 3-30 Master Firoze Dastur. 3 I Remember. 1: Talk in Hindustani. 3-15 Film Fancies. 3-30 Bhavgeets. 3-45 Thumri Tilang played on Flute. 3-50 "India's danger and opportunity" in Marathi. 3-55 News in Marathi. 4-10 News in Gujarati. 4-25 News Commentary. 4-30 The Indian Aboriginal, 3: Talk by Verrier Elwin. 4-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Laxmi Bai Kelkar. 10-10 Master Shahu Modak. 10-30 Master Firoze Dastur.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Pankaj Mullick. 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Master Ratnakant. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Amritlal Navsariwala. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Dadra. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.40 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Ahmad Dilawar. 8-10 Hamid Husain: Sarangi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Laxmi Bai Kelkar. 9-20 A I R Orchestra. 9-30 A. F. Bollinger: Tenor. 9-45 Hilde Feldberg: Soprano. 9-55 Julia Wortmann: Pianoforte. 10-10 Mehli Mehta: Violin. 10-20 Egidio Verga: Violoncello.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 5-15 Zinda Hasan. 5-30 Husn Lal: Violin. 5-45 Zohra Nazneen. 6-15 For Women only. 7 Usman Khan. 7-15 Who would have Believed It? 6: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Zohra Nazneen. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Popular tunes on Sitar. 8-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 9-45 It has happened, or Behag on Sarod. 9-50 Zinda Hasan. 10 Usman Khan. 10-15 Malkaus on Violin. 10-30 Zohra Nazneen.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9

Following a sharp rise of 25 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 283 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 281/12 on long liquidation. Indian operators are not in a position to operate in the New York market so there is absence of the usual straddle business. In view of the loss of export trade the outlook for medium and short staple remains discouraging and local professional operators are not inclined to take a bullish of the situation and there is reluctant response to firmer New York advices. Trading in Oomra March commenced to-day and some operators were buying D/J contracts against sales of March. The market was quietly steady.

Later on there were some rumours about Japanese situation and prices declined to Rs. 280. There was further liquidation and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 279. Prices again sagged to Rs. 278/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	278 12 0
Oomra D/J		219 8 0
Bengal D/J		165 0 0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Groundnuts February—		
Opening	Rs.	46 10 0
Highest		47 0
Lowest		46 4 0
Closing		46 7 6
Cottonseeds September—		
Opening		24 10 0
Highest		24 11 0
Lowest		24 10 0
Closing		24 11 0
Cottonseeds January—		
Opening		26 6 0
Highest		26 6 6
Lowest		26 2 0
Closing		26 2 0
Castorseeds September—		
Opening		39 12 0
Highest		39 13 0
Lowest		38 8 0
Closing		39 10 0
Castorseeds May—		
Opening		43 12 0
Highest		44 2 0
Lowest		43 10 0
Closing		43 10 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 200 December 201 February 202
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 231 December 232 February 233
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 319 December 320 February 321
Yarn No. 40s October 530 December 535 February 540

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Linseed September		6 5 3
Linseed May		9 8 9
Wheat September		5 4 9
Wheat January		5 10 3
Wheat May		7 1 9

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	89 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	86 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Bengal Fine	163-66
Berar	213-21
C. P. 1	248-51
C. P. 2	225-31
Khandesh	173-88
Muglai	188-93
Broach	248-53
Broach Low	218-28

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Wheat January	0 9 0
Wheat May	0 13 0
Linseed May	1 6 0
Groundnut February	5 12 0
Castorseed May	7 0 0
Cottonseed January	2 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 14 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F F Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 8-9-41	395000	514000
Receipts yesterday 8-9-41	16000	.....
Export to date 5-9-41	53000	72000
Stock at Ports 5-9-41	3116000	2627000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-9-41	2000000	1874000
Stock at Liverpool 5-9-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 5-9-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 5-9-41	670000	669000
Quantity out of sight 5-9-41	.....	.....

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 9

After opening higher in sympathy with the higher opening in the cotton market, the share market ruled steady with minor fluctuations. In the Steel section, Tata Deferreds opened about Rs. 15 higher at 2060 and moved between 2047-8 and 2032-6 closing finally at 2040. Tata Ordinaries improved from 376 to 378-8 receding to 377 at the close. Indian Irons were steady at 35-6, amongst textiles Bombay Dyeings were quoted better at 1175.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (2025) 2040 47-8 32-8 40
Tata Ordinaries (376) 376 78-8 77
Tata Ordinary 377; Tata Deferred 2040; Indian Iron 35/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 20/2; Bombay Dyeing 1175; Central India 348/12; Century 466/4; Gokak 222/8; Kohinoor 447/8; Simplex 135; Andhra Valley 1732/8; Tata Hydro 187/8; Tata Power 1755; Associated Cement 149/8; Belapur 225; Bombay Burma (old) 485.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-13
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110 8
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104 0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-15

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-0
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129 4
6 per cent M P T 1956 129-12

Tone:—Firm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 9

On Monday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London silver quotations were unchanged with Spot at 23 1/2d and forward 23 7/16d. There was negligible business and buyers were satisfied. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3/ and forward parity was Rs. 64/8. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand. This market is having very restricted business and prices are moving within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42	4 0
Bhadarva		42	4 0
Aso		42	3 6
Sovereigns		28	9 0

SILVER

Ready		62	15 0
Bhadarva		62	15 0
Aso		62	15 6

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept. 8

Rozario Santa Fe September/October quoted	21
Barletta Russo September/October quoted	20/9
South Australian September/October quoted	27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 8

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£90 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£105 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 7/16
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£112 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£77
National Bank of India	£32

SHARE BAZAR DISPLAYS STEADY TONE

STEEL ORDINARY, BURMA AND A. C. C. HARDEN

Scattered Realising At Rise

Bombay, Sept. 9

The local share bazar was fairly steady with selective buying and prices moved up in a narrow trading session. It appears that there being little outside business, the market is moving up and down on inter-bazar business. The outlook being constructive, there appears moderate buying which is the chief sustaining factor and tone was very steady.

The Wall Street market was again irregular and U. S. Steel shares improved 1/4 at 57 1/4 and Anaconda Copper shares declined 1/8 at 28 3/8 while General Motors closed 1/4 down at 39 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Ordinary shares were the chief attraction with considerable buying. The demand was satisfied by realising sales and Cotton Mill shares remained steady with moderate enquiry.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A LANCE

Bombay, Sept. 9

Bombay Dyeing (1231/4) 1242 1237 1238 1236 1242 1236 1237
Century (513) 516 517 514 517 513/8
Central India (376) 381 374 380 377 376/8
Kohinoor (479) 483 481 483 482 481
New Great (286) 288 286 285/8 287
Simplex (145) 147 146
Swadeshi (383) 388 385 387 384/8 384
Associated Cement (152) 153/8 153/4
Andhra (1760) 1740
Tram Ord (158) 158
Tata Hydro (187) 191/8
Tata Power (1760) 1767 1780 1772 1780
T Steel Defd (2057) 2062 2067 2075 2078 2082 2077
T Steel Ord (374) 381 382 380
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (150) 152 151/8 153
Bellapur (234) 238 235
B Steam (362) 380
B Burma (496) 512 510 513 515

but scattered liquidation checked rise. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 2082 and after advancing to Rs. 2087 declined to Rs. 2075 and steadied at Rs. 2077. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 381 and after advancing to Rs. 382 declined to Rs. 380. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs 1242 and sagged to 1237. Bombay Burmas were firm at Rs. 513 and A.C.C. improved to Rs. 153/4.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

100 Ahmed Advance		320 4
250 BOMBAY DYEING		1207 8
100 CENTURY		513 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA		349 8
100 CULABA		214 8
100 Cooria		127 0
250 David		235 0
250 Dawn		412 8
100 E. D. Sassoon Defd.		2 0 6
100 FINLAY		233 0
100 GOKAK		244 0
100 Hindustan		4210 0
100 Indore		178 0
100 Khatau		205 0
100 KUHINOOR		481 0
250 LAXMI		595 12
100 MUKARJI		389 0
250 Model		148 0
100 NEW GREAT		287 0
100 Oosmanshahi		101 0
100 Phoenix		330 0
25 Sassoon Silk		79 0
1000 Sholapur		40-0 0
50 Simplex		146 0
100 SWADESHI		384 0
100 SWAN		227 0
500 Vishnu		1357 8
1000 Western		1340 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda		114 12
25-50 Central		48 12
500 Imperial		1595 0
125-500 Imp. Conty		397 0
50-100 India		147 8
100 Reserve Bank		111 0
5 Union		7 3

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED		153 4

INSURANCE

100 Empire		700 0
15-100 Jupiter		15 12
20 Mercantile		70 4
15-75 New India		50 8
200 Oriental		4195 0
10-50 Vulcan		9 12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahm. Old		190 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1717 8
10 Ajmer	X.D.	12 2
50 BOMBAY TRAM		157 0
100 Bombay Suburban		18 4
10 Broach		13 6
100 Karachi		206 10
100 Poona		21 8
100 Surat		188 0
1000 TATA HYDRO		19 8
1000 TATA POWER		1777 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij		897 0
100 C. Province		106 0
100 Dhond Baramati		104 4
100 Gujarat		165 0
100 Mandra Bhon		100 0
100 Pachora Jamner		80 0
100 Sara Sirajganj		100 0
500 Tapti Valley		650 0

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.		4 11
2sh. Indian Copper		2 3 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel		35 6
10 SHIVRAJPUR		34 0
10 Mucund Iron		13 2
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		2077 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		380 0
10 Steel Corporation		20 2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK		605 0
10 Air Services		2 14
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		235 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep		650 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		580 0
125 B. Burma		515 0
50 Burma Cont		181 4
8sh Br. B. Petrol		3 9
100 IND. BLEACHING		139 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust		49 8
100 Indian Radio Def		603 12
100 Indian Radio Ord		578 12
100 Port Canning		9 8
20 PREMIER CON		123 0
15 Scindia		26 4
25 Tata Oil		57 8
100 Wimco		2 6 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c Andhra Valley		1570 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam		313 12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T F)		77 4
5 p.c Central India (T F)		66 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st		122 8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd		117 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		150 0
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power		1620 0
8 p.c Tata Steel 1st		213 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		151 0
7 p.c. Vishnu		737 8

DEBENTURES

4 p.c Andhra Valley Deb		106 0
4 p.c Bom. Telephone		50 4
5 p.c Morarji		103 4
5 p.c Sholapur		71 6
4 1/2 p.c. Tata Power Deb.		105 8

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 8

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13 3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 8

Spot 23 1/2
Forward 23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

PERSISTENT SPECULATIVE BUYING ON N. Y COTTON EXCHANGE

BUREAU REPORT BEARISH BUT SMALL GINNINGS

Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY, September 9.

The second Bureau report was somewhat bearish with less insect damage than expected, but this year the American cotton crop being about one month late, ginnings upto the end of August were only half a million bales. This state is mostly responsible for the shortage of offerings and cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange have reached new high levels on persistent trade and speculative buying.

The Bureau report was as under:—

Condition	As of 1st Sept. 65	As of 1st Aug. 72.0
Yield	226.8	224.4
Production	10,710,000	10,817,000

Ginned to 1st Sept. 604,000 compared with 74,000 upto 16th August.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1941/42	1940/41	1939/40
Condition	65	74	70
Yield	226.8	250.7	244.7
Production	10,710,000	12,772,000	12,380,000
Ginned to 1st September	504,000	606,000	1,402,000

Abandonment 3.8 per cent.

Area left for harvest 22,533,000 acres.

It will be seen that the weather during the month of August was mostly favourable and so far there is no serious damage by weevil. The abandonment of acreage 3.8 per cent accounts for the decrease in production while the yield per acre is increased about 2 lbs.

The immediate effect of the Bureau report was bearish and prices on the New York Cotton Exchange declined about 22 points after the release of the report. However lower prices attracted considerable speculative buying which not only wiped out the earlier loss but prices were pushed up to new high levels and distant months were quoted above 18 cent level.

It appears that the market highly manipulated under speculative impetus influenced by strong holding movement as there is a determined effort to push up prices to 19 or 20 cents. However the fact remains, that when heavy movement begins there will be increased hedge selling and one will have to be careful.

NEW YORK MARKET

There was pre-Bureau long liquidation and profit-taking followed by resumption of heavy trade and speculative buying and scarcity of contracts resulting in new highs. The bearish Bureau was overshadowed by the strengthening of the southern holding movement and advances of other commodities.

At the opening October was unchanged at 17.50 and declined to 17.28 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was renewed buying and prices advanced 47 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 18.75 which was the highest level reached at the close. The session ended in a rise of 22 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 24 points at 18.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

There was considerable activity and with renewed buying, the New Orleans market closed at a net rise of 31 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 31 points at 17.43c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—

The Bureau estimate as under indicating a decrease of 1,07,000 bales for last month and ginnings 5,04,000 bales against 6,06,000 last year was better than anticipated. Of late, less talk of weevil and better weather prevail. Nevertheless, farmer holding movement restricting hedges results in scarcity of contracts. Whether the Administration can afford for higher prices as their anti-inflationary bill still hangs in the congress or release loan cotton to be watched.

Buoyancy in Indian wheat and Jute helping local speculative moves in contrast to extreme dullness in spot market. In India, sentiment may temporarily help cotton by favourable position of other commodities but each produce has its own merits. For example, jute relies mainly on Government orders to make up loss in exports. The steep rise in wheat is partly attributed to Government purchases but they are also considering a control over excessive rise in prices. Linseeds and Grounds rely on U. K. demand. But, the total short staple cotton production in India of about 25,00,000 bales cannot be disposed off unless a potential buyer like the Far East is substituted.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (3 p.m.)	17.75+25
New York October lowest (12-22 p.m.)	17.28—22

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Active trade and speculative buying. Market closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 8

October	17.75+25
December	17.91+22
January	17.99+25
March	18.12+24
May	18.23+24
July	18.27+30
Middling Spot	18.40+24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 8

October	17.78+31
December	18.00+33
January	18.06+33
March	18.21+33
May	18.32+36
July	18.33+37
Middling Spot	17.43+31

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 8

	11 a.m. call	Noon call
October	17.45	17.45
December	17.55	17.55
March	17.84	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 15,000 bales

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 9

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/8

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/8; D D Gld 57 1/8
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh 1/8 1/8

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 125 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 15.85/95

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 156; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/8; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5, 21.5.

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted.
1 to 3 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

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I Am Now Feeling That Life Is Worth Living
Anyone Who Is Feeling Worn Out Should Try
IRVING'S
Yeast-Vite
TONIC TABLETS
Dear Sirs,—This is an unsolicited testimonial, and I would vouch for the truthfulness of same in any court of justice. I have always been one that is very sceptical about any patent medicines.
I am 60 years of age, always been accustomed to hard, strenuous work, and up to five or six years ago had the best of health. Since then I have had a tremendous lot of stomach trouble (Gastric), and I got it in my head it might be something worse. I got little relief, so decided to try "YEAST-VITE", and I can honestly state that everything you say about them is perfectly true. I am now feeling that life is worthliving.
I should have no hesitation in recommending them. I have now always a good appetite, lost that tired weary feeling, and can eat and digest anything you like. They undoubtedly act on the system with the best results. I strongly advise anyone who is run down to give them a fair trial.
I have never written a testimonial in my life, but I thought it my duty to let you know how well I now feel. Someone may read this and benefit by it. Anyone who is feeling worn out should try "YEAST-VITE". Results I am not afraid of. You are at liberty to advertise these true plain facts.
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THE SAFEST LUNG TONIC FOR CHILDREN & ADULTS ALIKE

Third Day Of Big Meeting

ACCEPTANCES, WEIGHTS AND ORDER OF RUNNING FOR TO-DAY'S NINE EVENTS

The following are the Acceptances, Weights and Order of Running for the Third Day of Big Meeting, to be run at Poona, to-day, Wednesday:—

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Forget Me Not 8-4, Highland Lassie 8-4, Star Act 8-4, Liberty 8-4 Firdouse 8-4, Aussie Girl 8-4, Pick Me Up 8-4, Mexican Mini 8-4 Church Bell 8-4, Pretty Polly 8-4, Mohanmala 8-4.

THE DARJEELING PLATE. (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Chu-wai-Chu 8-7, Playwright 8-7, Pierre 8-7, No Wonder 8-7, Money Gold 8-7, Scottish Star 8-7, Highland Heather 8-7, Savoyard 8-7, Bevin Boy 8-7, Firouze 8-7, Briggie Dear 8-7, Rebel 8-7, Victory 8-7, Scotch Mist 8-7.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

Rabdan 9-2, Gaurishanker 9-0, Akhu Amin 8-10, Nassar 8-6, Subhi Jozira 8-4, Ghussun al Ilah 8-2, Faraj Allah 8-2, Saif Bahadur 8-0, Star of Kashmir 7-9, Sayid Beg 7-7 Muwaffaq Al Ilah 7-7, Romantic Prince 7-7.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Gipsy Girl 9-2, Flower of India 9-0, Holly Garth 8-2, Sharda 7-7, Albertine 8-9, Neocell 8-4, Lady in Red 8-4, Ella A. 8-2, Chitor 7-7.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

Sauce Anglaise 9-4, Sporting King 9-2, Gay Nora 7-9, Cash Book 8-13, Adonis 8-4, Vijai Kumari 8-13 Anarbala 8-11, Levant 8-9, Kirit 8-9, Gaul 8-7, Vezou 8-4, Vijaya Kumari II 8-2, None So Gay 8-0, Master Mint 7-12, Blandford Lad 7-12, Talkless 7-9, Mellowpore 7-7.

THE A. HOYT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Zenith 9-0 Blue Mantle 8-11, Fairy Queen 8-2, Rose of Dewas 8-2 Amulet 8-11, Ginger Biscuit 8-7, Miss O. K. 8-5, Sammy Brass 8-2, Red Flower 8-0, Osman Pasha 8-0, Tyrian Queen 7-9, Rathavon 7-9.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Good Fare 9-4, Let Slip 8-6, Bistolfi 7-11, National Flag 8-4, Vesperian 7-11, Fire Alarm 7-13, Dancing Comet 7-7, Leander 7-7.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Respirator 9-0, Shalivahan 7-12, Wansfell 8-12, Martara 8-9, Solmint 8-9, Tall Story 8-7, Winning Lot 8-4, Fils de Vaals 8-4, Furore 8-2, Ballinahown 8-2, Moorsotis 8-2 Golden Arrow 8-0, Vandyke 7-7.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Assaf Mahmud 9-4, Prince Hilal 8-0, Chief Ruler 9-2, Banash Amer 8-4, Young Tiger 7-9, Vasant Kumari 8-4, Gold Deposit 8-4, Fadhli Minshad 8-4, Ubayan Faisal 8-0, Amar Jot 7-11, Gazal 7-11, Kanzallah 7-9, Legion II 7-7, Dahman Ahmad 7-7.

Chu Wai Chu In Fine Fettle

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 7.

The following track-work has been noted for the Third Day of Poona Big Meeting.

MELLOWPORE (Meekings) was ahead of ACQUAFORTIS (R. B.) when doing 9 to 3 on the Race Grass in 1 min. 24 secs.

MASTER MINT (Y. S. Khan) had company of TALKLESS (R.B.) and did 9 furlongs on the tan in 2 mins. 4 secs. The former has improved.

SAUCE ANGLAISE (Burn) had the measure of LITTLE SON (J. O'Neale) when completing 9 furlongs on the Race grass in 2 mins. 5 1|2 secs.

GOOD FARE (Carr) took 1 min. 47 1|2 secs. to cover 9 to 3 on the tan.

ZENITH (B. MacQuade) worked on the Race grass from 9 to 3 and clocked 1 min. 23 1|2 secs.

KIRIT (R. B.) finished six furlongs on the Race grass in 1 min. 23 1|2 secs.

VIJAI KUMARI (Jadhav) held RED FLOWER (R. B.) when covering 9 furlongs on the tan in 2 mins. 4 secs.

NASSAR (Roberts) and MUWAFAK AL ILAH (R. B.) were about level and did a mile on the tan in 2 mins. 3 secs.

FABLE (Tait) was better of CHITOR (Marrable) when covering 9 to 3 on Race grass in 1 min. 21 secs.

SEVENTH HEAVEN (Maxwell) easily held CHIEF RULER (Britt) and YOUNG TIGER (R. B.) when covering a mile on the Race grass. They covered the distance in 2 mins. 2 secs.

SUBHI JAZIRA (Raffaele) strode like a winner on the Race grass and produced excellent timing of 2 mins. 1 secs.

MINSTRONE (Maxwell) produced 1 min. 46 secs. when beating MULTYFARNHAM (R. B.) over a mile on the tan.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (Brace) was superior of KILCASH (Raffaele) when covering a mile on the Race grass in 1 min. 52 secs.

ISHRAT SULTANA finished 9 furlongs in grand style on the tan in 2 mins. 1 second.

HOLLY GARTH (S. Chavan) SHARDA (R. B.) did 9 to 3 on the tan in 1 min. 22 secs.

ALBERTINE (Southey) and MORMON (Sibbritt) were given easy exercise on the Race grass from 7 to 2 and clocked 1 min. 7 1|2 secs.

FLOWER OF INDIA (Jones) took 1 min. 20 secs. to cover 9 to 3 on the tan.

DANCING COMET (Roberts) did 7 furlongs on the Race grass in 1 min. 37 1|2 secs.

EASTERN PRIDE (Burn) did attractive six furlongs on the tan from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 19 2|5 secs. and had BOBBY IN THE BARN (R. B.) in company.

CHU WAI CHU (Jones) moved well from 8 to 3 on the Race grass. He is in great trim.

AMARBALA (Evans) did a brisk mile on the tan in 1 min. 49 secs.

KANZALLAH (Shanker) did a mile on the tan in 2 mins. 2 secs.

ROMANTIC PRINCE (K. Hassan) covered 7 furlongs on the tan in 1 min. 46 1|2 secs.

STAR ACT (Carr), PRINCESS BEST (Burn) were together in six furlongs from 9 to 3 on the tan and did it in 1 min. 21 1|2 secs.

SOLMINT (Carr), ALAN-A DALE (Southey), LENS (F. Shah) and MOUNTAIN DAISY (Billet) were exercised from 8 to 2 on the tan. The first named was superior and did the distance in 1 min. 20 secs.

UBHAYAN FAISAL (Sibbritt) accounted for HIKMAT PASHA (Rosario) and covered 10 furlongs on the tan in 2 mins. 34 secs.

AKHU AMIN (Britt) clocked 2 mins. 17 secs. when doing 9 furlongs on the tan.

OSMAN PASHA (Bromley) and MAHARAJA'S CHOICE (V. Singh) were tried from 9 to 1 on the tan. They took 1 min. 49 secs. to do it.

NEW YORK COTTON 21 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Previous closing	17.75
To-day's opening	17.83
Difference	+8
To-day's closing	17.96
Difference	+21

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 281/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: Sept. 9.

New York cotton continued to rise on renewed speculative buying and covering. The sentiment was very cheerful, while the scarcity of contracts imparted further stimulus. Trading in October commenced at 17.83, that is, 8 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and speculative buying with some covering. The upward trend was well maintained.

The following are opening ranges:—

October (17.50/17.50) 17.83/83

December (17.70/17.70) 18.06/08

March (17.88/17.88) 18.25/24

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: Sept. 9.

Castorseeds Sept/Oct (£20 7/8) £20 7/8

Linseed Bombay, Calcutta Sept/October (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

Linseed La Plata October (£12) £12

Groundnut Coromandal Coast Sept/Oct (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

JUTES

Dundee September October (£56 nominal) £56 nominal

Lightning September October (£51 nominal) £51 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 11/16d paid and sellers) 13 11/16d value.

Forward November (13 11/16d value) 13 11/16d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 buyers, £257 1/4 sellers. Firm) £257 3/4 buyers, £258 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Sept. 9.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Sept. 9.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: Sept. 9.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London: Sept. 9.

Spot (23 1/2) 23 1/2d nil

Forward (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16

London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay: Sept. 9.

There was no trading during the night session.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo: Sept. 9.

Price of rubber in the local market today was: Sheet 55 5/8, Crepe 57. Yesterday's closing prices were the same.

Copra 32.75, Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 290.00 nominal.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 95/8; 28 87/8; 35 87; 42 86; 49-56 85.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 97/96; 24 93/8; 28 92/8; 35 88; 42 87; 49-56 86/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs 53/8; Rosita Rs. 52; Country make Rs. 42/8; Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs 24/4 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 54/10 per qr.

Settlement rates:—

Copper sheets Aso Rs 95/12; Posh Rs. 86/8.

Piglead 'B.M.' Aso Rs. 23/12.

Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 53/12.

Market tone:—Market was steady. In copper Aso Chithi Rate fixed at Rs. 86

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: Sept. 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON In full-pressed bales. 2 days. Since 1st Septr

	This year.	Last year.	
Khandesh		280	2
Central India			
Barsi and Nagar			15
Berar	125	226	7
Central Provinces	171	171	
Total Oomras	296	677	24
Dholeras		999	31
Sind-Punjab		2,198	1 304
Broach	91	313	
Coompta & Dharwar	463	596	263
Westerns-Northerns	43	647	260
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		2,462	
Total	893	7,791	1,882

NO A.R.P. TRAINING FOR CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

By a good majority, the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday defeated the resolution of Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha to train Municipal employees for A.R.P. services.

Mr. Bharucha moved: That the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of impressing upon the staff of the Corporation the desirability and urgency of responding to His Excellency the Governor's appeal for enrolment in the A.R.P. Services and of assuring to them release from their duties, without prejudice to the work of the Corporation, if and when they are called out for A.R.P. Exercise or for duty in an emergency.

Prof. S. R. Davar seconded the proposition

Dr J. V. Vora opposed the motion on the ground that it was the duty of the Government to look to the A.R.P. services.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said those who opposed the proposition were nothing short of "Quisings" and "Fifth Columnists."

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia pointed out that the duty of the Municipal Corporation was to confine themselves to the four corners of the Municipal Act and carry out the duties assigned in the Municipal Act.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta further supporting the resolution quoted section 61 (3) of the Municipal Act, which stated among other things the preservation of the safety of the people.

After Messrs. Soonderdas Morarji, M. V. Donde and A. P. Sabawala had spoken Mr. Naushir Bharucha replying said that the A.R.P. organisation was introduced by Mr. K. M. Munshi, when he was the Home Member, and under the instructions of the Congress Government in 1939 the Municipal Corporation sent some of their officials for training to Belgaum in A.R.P. organisation. The Congress Party opposed the resolution because the Congressmen were not Ministers.

The question was taken to a division and declared lost by 24 votes against 21.

The Mayor adjourned the House till Thursday.

Rovers Cup

Madras And Rajputana Lose

W. I. A. And Bombay Gymkhana Win Replay

In the Rovers Cup Tournament, two of the drawn games were replayed at the Cooperage on Tuesday. In the first match, W. I. A. A. eliminated Minerva Club from Madras by a solitary goal. In the second, Bombay Gymkhana accounted for Rajputana Football Association XI by two goals to nil.

For an outstation team, the performances of Minerva Club and Rajputana were exceedingly poor. The main defect of the Madras team was that they had no finish in their shooting, "and there was little understanding between the players. But in the case of Rajputana, their players seemed to have meagre knowledge of the game. It is rather surprising that such teams should have come all the way to Bombay to exhibit their talents!

MADRAS FINISH BADLY

The fight between Madras and W. I. A. A. was played at a fast pace and the exchanges were fairly even. Although the visiting forwards were offered some sitters, they failed to take advantage of them. The first half going blank, Narayan put the Association ahead soon after the restart. The Madras custodian should have saved the free-kick by Swamy, but he fumbled with it and Narayan shoved the ball promptly into the net. Thereafter the Madrassis made strenuous efforts to level up matters, but the equaliser evaded them to the last. The Automobilemen will now meet Bangalore Sporting in the second round on Saturday.

RESULT

W. I. A. A.	..... 1 goal.
MINERVA CLUB	..... nil.

TEAMS

W. I. A. A.: Lynn; Baptiste and Ferla; Khanchander and Govind; Swamy, Doray, Mohamed, Naravan and Dhakuram.

MINERVA F. C. Madras: Hussain; Dhanraj and Kazaam; Suvarnamoorthy, John and Badriah; Arain, Govindan, Arnold, Rangarao and Ramaswamy.

REFEREE: H. C. Swallow.

FARCICAL FOOTBALL

The second meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana and Rajputana XI produced football of a farcical nature. Neither side could show anything which was worth watching. Uren scored the first goal for the Gymkhana midway through the first period and Bellinger booked the second one soon after the interval. If the Rajputana goalie was smart enough he could have saved both of them. The visitors tried hard to find the net but erratic and powerless shooting left them helpless. The Gymkhana will now meet the Wiltshire Regiment in the second round.

RESULT

	goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	... 2
RAJPUTANA F. A. XI	... nil.

TEAMS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Wilkins, Sharpe and Gale; Collins, Johnson and Bray; Ruegg, Rutz, Eichenberger, Bollinger and Uren.

RAJPUTANA F. A.: Puranchand; Abdul Rahim and Kalloo-khan; Quamaruddin, Mohin Ahmed, and Nabi Bux; Gaffur; Aziz Atta Mohd., Debisingh and Razaq.

REFEREE: H. Hallows.

To-day's Game

5-40 p.m. East Bengal vs. Delhi F. A.

Inter-University Tennis South Zone

MADRAS: Sept. 9.

The Inter-University Tennis Tournament will be conducted this year under the auspices of the Madras University. The Madras, Mysore, Annamalai and Travancore Universities will comprise the South Zone.

Almost all the Universities of India are expected to take part in the tournament, which will be held in November next.—A.P.

S. INDIA & BENGAL TABLE TENNIS

MADRAS: Sept. 9.

The Executive Council of the South India Table-Tennis Association has decided to send a representative to participate in the Bengal Table-Tennis Association's Annual Championship Tournament. V. Shivaraman of Madras has been selected by the Council for the purpose.—A. P.

BIRTH OF ZOROASTER

Parsis Celebrate Khordad-Sal Holiday To-day

To-day (Wednesday) the Parsis celebrate their Khordadsal or the birth anniversary of the Prophet Zoroaster. Khordad is the 6th day of the month according to Parsi Calendar. As "Khordad" is considered to be the Lord of Time, Parsis observe this day as very auspicious for any new undertaking.

Khordadsal is the 6th day of the first Parsi month, and is a day of great rejoicing for the Parsis. Second only to the New Year, it is one of their most important festivals and has been observed accordingly not only since they came to India 1,300 years ago, but even some 2,000 years prior to that. In old Iranian history it has been considered to be a day of great significance as over and above its being the birthday of the Prophet, many important events are recorded to have taken place on this day.

Scholars differ about the date of Zoroaster's birth. Some put it down to 2500 B.C. whereas others take it as far back as 4000 B.C.

Parsis spend this day in prayers and rejoicings. Charities are also endowed on this day. Khordadsal is a public holiday in Bombay.

AMAMI Shampoo, by its thorough yet gentle cleansing of hair and scalp, maintains hair health, induces rich lustrous growth. Unlike "Seekhai" and other crude preparations, Amami leaves no after-rinse residue to clog up hair-roots and cause scalp troubles. Amami's only legacy to you is a wonderfully re-animated head of hair, fresh, exquisitely perfumed and immaculately clean.

Amami's wide range includes special Shampoo for dry, greasy or scurfy hair and Liquid Soapless Shampoo for those who prefer the liquid type.

ĀMĀMĪ

SHAMPOO

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

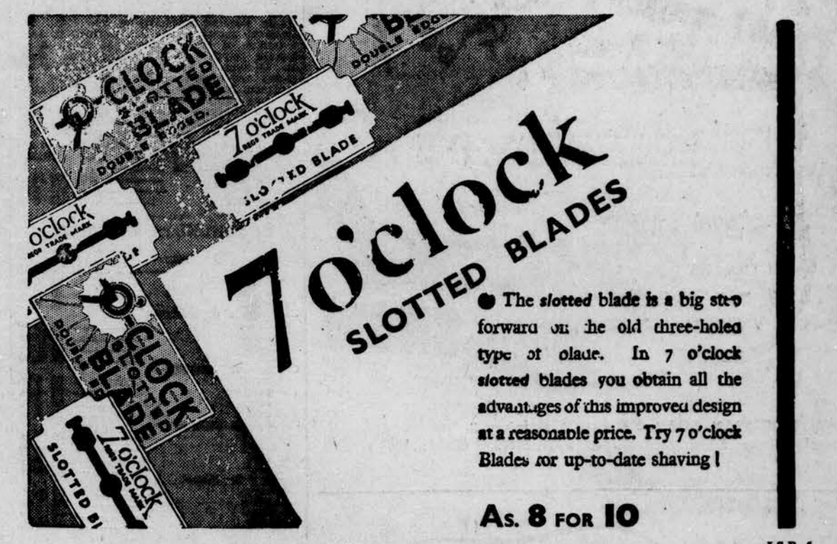
Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

RACE TIPS AT A GLANCE

	1st Race	2nd Race.	3rd Race.	4th Race.	5th Race.	6th Race.	7th Race.	8th Race.	9th Race.
Chronicle.	Star Act Liberty Mexican Mini	Chu-Wai-Chu Rebel Money Gold	Subhi Jazira Ghussun Al Ilah Nassar	Flower of India Lady In Red Chitor	Vijai Kumari Blandford Lad Sauce Anglaise	Sammy Brass Amulet Red Flower	National Flag Good Fare Let Slip	Solmint Ballinahown Vandyke	Fadhli Minshad Chief Ruler Assaf Mahmud
Sentinel.	Mexican Mini Star Act Mohan Mala	Chu-Wai-Chu Money Gold Pierre	Subhi Jazira Nassar Akhu Amin	Lady In Red Flower of India Chitor	Sauce Anglaise Vijai Kumari Gaul	Red Flower Sammy Bras Osman Pasha	Let Slip National Flag Good Fare	Ballinahown Solmint Moorsotis	Assaf Mahmud Gold Deposit Fadhli Minsh
Samachar.	Mexican Mini Church Bell	Chu-Wai-Chu Rebel Pierre	Subhi Jazira Akhu Amin Ghussun Al Ilah	Lady in Red Gypsy Girl Albertine	Vijai Kumari Anarbala Gay Nora	Miss O.K. Sammy Brass Amulet	Bistolfi National Flag Good Fare	Moorsotis Solmint Shalivahan	Fadhli Minsha Chief Ruler Ubayan Faisal
Sporting Times.	Aussie Girl Mexican Mini Firdouse Church Bell	Chu-Wai-Chu Money Gold Rebel Pierre	Subhi Jazira Ghussun Al Ilah Akhu Amin Saif Bahadur	Flower of Indi Lady In Red Neocell Albertine	Vijai Kumari Vezou Sauce Anglaise Blandford Lad	Rose of Dewas Red Flower Miss O. K. Amulet	Bistolfi National Flag Good Fare Dancing Comet	Solmint Moorsotis Ballinahown Shalivahan	Chief Ruler Fadhli Minsha Assaf Mahmud Vasant Kumari
Turf Special	Mexican Mini Pick-Me-Up Forget Me-Not Liberty	Chu-Wai-Chu Savoyard Playwright No Wonder	Akhu Amin Subhi Jazira Nassar Faraj Allah	Lady In Red Gipsy Girl Neocell Albertine	Vijai Kumar Blandford Lad Mellowpore Anarbala	Osman Pasha Blue Mantle Sammy Brass Ginger Biscuit	Good Fare Dancing Come Leander Bistolfi	Wansfell Furore Tall Story Ballinahown	Fadhli Minsha Chief Ruler Gold Deposit Gazal
Motee Special.	Pick-Me-Up Star Act Forget-Me-Not Mexican Mini	Chu-Wai-Chu No Wonder Money Gold Playwright	Subhi Jazira Akhu Amin Nassar Muwaffaq-al-Ilah	Flower of India Neocell Ella A. Lady In Red	Gaul Anarbala Vijai Kumari Blandford Lad	Osman Pasha Red Flower Miss O. K. Amulet	Good Fare Let Slip National Flag Leander	Tall Story Shalivahan Ballinahown Vandyke	Chief Ruler Fadhli Minshad Gold Deposit Kanzallah
Evening News.	Firdouse Mexican Mini	Chu-Wai-Chu Pierre	Akhu Amin Subhi Jazira	Lady In Red Sharda	Gay Nora Vijai Kumari	Fairy Queen Amulet	Good Fare Bistolfi	Ballinahown Shalivahan	Fadhli Minshad Chief Ruler
Sanj Vartaman	Mexican Mini Pick-Me-Up	Chu-Wai-Chu Rebel	Ghussun Al Ilah Subhi Jazira	Lady In Red Flower of Indi	Vijai Kumari Gaul	Sammy Brase Miss O. K.	Bistolfi Dancing Comet	Moorsotis Ballinahown	Fadhli Minshad Chief Ruler


CLOCK
SLOTTED BLADE
7 o'clock
SLOTTED BLADES
The slotted blade is a big step forward on the old three-holed type of blade. In 7 o'clock slotted blades you obtain all the advantages of this improved design at a reasonable price. Try 7 o'clock Blades for up-to-date shaving!
As. 8 FOR 10
I.S.B 1

NO OTHER TOOTH BRUSH CLEANS AND PROTECTS MY TEETH AS WELL AS THE TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic
The big end tuft reaches way back into the mouth—cleans back teeth other brushes often miss.
Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip
IS THE ONE TOOTH BRUSH THAT THOROUGHLY CLEANS ALL THE TEETH
WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR
1. The big end tuft assures thorough cleansing of back teeth as well as front.
2. The notched surface cleans in between all the teeth—front and back, inside and outside.
3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.
Remember—only a brush with a tufted end thoroughly cleans all the teeth.
● The Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is scientifically constructed for the proper cleansing of all the teeth. It is not too large, not too small. Its big end tuft reaches places no other brush can reach. Its notched surface gets between the teeth, removes every decay-producing particle. Your teeth are really clean when you clean them with the tufted Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip.
ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX
INSIST UPON Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

Meet the answer to why men leave home!
SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS
JOAN FONTAINE FRANCHOT BENNETT TONE
with
John HUBBARD • Eve ARDEN • William TRACY
Produced by CHARLES R. ROGERS
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY:
Matinee, 12-30 noon,
TO-MORROW:
Zenana Show, 12-30 noon.

Naya Sansar
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Winning Picture
Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 p.m.
ROXY

2nd VICTORY Week!
REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also
The LATEST NEWS REEL contains
WAR PICTURES from RUSSIA!
First Exclusive Scenes Of Eastern Front Battle
and
"Ladies' Fashion Forecast"
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

TO-DAY Matinee at 1 p.m.
RANJIT'S Social Picture
Shadi
Held Over For
9th WEEK
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

HUMANISM TRIUMPHED & HOW .....?
NAVYUG'S Social Epic
Amrit
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.
Marathi: 1, 9-45 p.m.
12th WEEK at CENTRAL

LAST 3 DAYS
WADIA'S Devotional-Cum-Historical Hit
MANTHAN
OR
JUSTICE OF VIKRAM
Daily at 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
HINDMATA
Vincent Road, DADAR

Taj
THIS EVENING
SPECIAL CABARET COCKTAIL DANCE
FULL CABARET
*
Rudy Cotton & His Swing Band with Lorna Shortland.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!

PHOTOGRAPHED IN TECHNICOLOR
Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE II

KANCHAN
SEE HER NOW AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY 1-30 P.M.

TO-DAY MATINEE SHOW at 1-15 p.m.
Marching Towards Silver Jubilee!
23 Twenty-Third Week
Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN, NAWAB.
"LAGAN"
NEW THEATRES' TOP-NOTCH HIT!
MINERVA Daily 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

6th WEEK
GREAT INDIA PICTURES'
Akela
Starring: MAZHAR KHAN, BIBBO, MOTI, E. BILIMORIA
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee To-day 1-45 p.m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 5, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 17, 1360
Parsi: Farvardin 6, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
Hightide: 2-20; 14-11
Lowtide: 8-00; 20-19
THURSDAY: Sept. 11.
Municipal Corporation: 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MR. DWARKANATH WISHWANATH PRADHAN, of the Indian Cotton Company, Brother of Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Wishwanath Pradhan, expired yesterday, at 8 p.m. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day, at his residence, Naigaum, Dadar.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: The Silver Jubilee of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya will be celebrated on the 27th, 28th and the 29th December, 1941.

KARNATAK ASSOCN.: An "At Home" to meet Sir Vithal and Lady Chandavarkar will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Talmakiwadi Hall, Tardeo Rd. Mr. N. L. Kodikal will preside.

KHORDADSAL CELEBRATION: Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Jiwanji Modi Hall, Apollo Street, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate the birth anniversary of Prophet Zoroaster when Sir Homi Mehta will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public study class on "Why so Much Prejudice against the T.S.?" from "The Key to Theosophy" by H.P. Blavatsky, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION WEEK AT THANA: A meeting representing educational, gymnastic and social institutions in Thana was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Rev. Dr. Pereira, to discuss the possibility of holding a Physical Education Week in Thana. A committee was constituted with Mr. B. H. Taraporewala, President, Thana City Municipality, as its President, to inaugurate the P.E. Week.

SILK MERCHANTS THANK COM. MEMBER: A meeting of the Silk Merchants' Association was held at the Association hall and it was unanimously resolved to thank and congratulate the Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Allan Lloyd for the patient hearing given to the deputation on Tuesday morning and the prompt action taken by them in withdrawing the Japanese Import Licence quotas.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Dr. J. H. Cousins, Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore and Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Travancore, will give under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society, a talk on "The Arts and Crafts of Travancore" illustrated with lantern slides showing examples of fine achievements today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the University School of Economics, University Buildings, South Wing, 1st floor.

BOM. WOMEN STUDTS.' CONFERENCE: Miss Anjani Jyotendra Mehta has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries, Bombay Women Students' Conference:—

I was one of the signatories to the Press statement issued with reference to the Women Students' Conference, headed "Beware of Perpetrating Rivalries." After thinking it over reasonably, I feel that your conference tries to be truly representative of the women students of Bombay, I sincerely feel that the strengthening of students' unity can only be achieved by strengthening the Bombay Students' Union affiliated to the A.I.S.F. (Delhi). I can assure you that I will extend all help that I can to the conference and the Students' Union. I hope to request that you will not mind my mistake in allying with wrong parties.

MR. FAROOQUI'S ARREST

Mr. Lalu Shah, Secretary, Bombay Students' Union, writes:—

In the Sunday issue of your paper along with the report of the students' meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union and addressed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, it is published that a resolution condemning the arrest of "Mr. M. Farooqui, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, was passed." The designation of Mr. Farooqui is not correct. The resolution says that "Mr. M. Farooqui, ex-member of the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation," and not the General Secretary, etc., as published. Mr. M. L. Shah is the General Secretary and not Mr. Farooqui.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Early yesterday morning sub-inspector Raje of Bandra Police raided a house in Danda, a fishing village in Bandra. He arrested Shunga Rama, Guvara Dharma and Vithoo Rama. In the house, it was stated, were found a running still, 3 1/2 bottles of illicit liquor, 10 lbs. of dates and about 2 gallons of wash.

Khar is known as the 'Garden Land of the Suburbs'. Of course, there are gardens there in large numbers, but they are not well looked after. Then the increase in mosquito pest is an annual feature. This is partly due to the filthy and insanitary condition of the surroundings. Though several houses have modern sanitary methods, yet the remaining are without any sanitary methods to boast of. There are very few dustbins placed about and from some of these the dirt is not cleared for weeks. The garbage is really left for stray dogs to feed upon. It is hoped our municipal authorities will look into the matter.

Kalyan Congress Secretary Released

Syt. V. V. Subba Rao, Secretary, Kalyan City Congress Committee was arrested and sentenced to 6 1/2 months' simple imprisonment on Feb. 25 by the Additional Magistrate, Thana, for offering Satyagraha was released from the Yeravda Central Prison on the expiry of his term of imprisonment on the 8th inst.

Midwifery Examination

The result of the Midwifery Examination held in August 1941 by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council was declared on Tuesday and the following are the numbers of the successful candidates:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43 and 45.

(No. 34 stands I and passes with honours. No. 33 stands II).

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—To-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. a meeting of the Rashtrabhasha Pracharaks will be held at the Sabha Office (Edenvala Mansion) Chaupati Seaface), to consider programme of the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

UTKARSHA MANDAL: Acharya Kripalani, the Gen. Sec. of the National Congress, will deliver a public lecture on "Present Political Movement" to-day (Wednesday) at 3 3 p.m. at Mantri House, French Bridge. Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai will preside.

Late D. W. Pradhan

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Mr. Dwarkanath Wishwanath Pradhan, of the Indian Cotton Company, a prominent worker of the Bombay Suburbs, passed away after a short illness to-day at 8 p.m. The deceased was a prominent member of the Pathare Prabhu Community. He leaves behind him his widow, two sons and three daughters and a very large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his death. He was 61 at the time of his death

Bombay Students' Union

The Inter-Communal Dinner of Bombay Students' Union which was to be held at Mantri House (Congress House) at 7 p.m. to-day, will now be held at Jinnah Hall.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Bitter Sweet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Penny Serenade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"She Knew all the Answers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
Pathe—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Manthan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—Daily change of programme.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

Dacoity Case

ACQUITTALS SET ASIDE

Before the Hon'ble the Chief (Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen)
Imperator — Appellant
v
Patalia Devji & 13 others—Opponents (Original Accused)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. I. V. Vyas, Sessions Judge of Surat on 14th December 1940 acquitting all the Accused of the offence of Dacoity with which they were charged under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Prosecution case was that on the night of 2nd July, 1940, 25 persons including the Accused went to Namadha Village with sticks, knives, bows and arrows — some went to the house of one Jhinia and some to the house of one Madhia, tied the male occupants and demanded cash and ornaments. With the booty they went to Damanganga river where they divided the plunder among themselves.

They all ultimately confessed before a Magistrate, adhered to their confessions in the committing Magistrate's Court, but retreated the confessions for the first time before the Sessions Judge saying that they had been induced by fear and made at the instance of the Fozdar.

In the Sessions Court at Surat the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the Judge acquitted all of them. Against this acquittal Government appealed under Section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 'inter alia' on the ground that in his charge to the Jury the Sessions Judge practically told them to return a verdict of "not guilty" and that there was therefore a misdirection of the Jury.

Their Lordships in allowing the appeal observed that nobody was injured in the course of the dacoity, the property taken among them was not of much value and the Accused had already spent a year in Jail and therefore sentenced Accused Nos. 1 to 10 and 13 and 14 to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships gave the benefit of the doubt to Accused Nos. 11 and 12 as there was no corroboration of their confessions and upheld the order of acquittal in their favours. In his judgment, His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that whether or not a confession was voluntary was for the Judge to decide while it was for the Jury to decide whether or not it was true.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. J. C. Shah appeared for the Accused.

Prof. D'Andrade On "Freedom Of Will"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Freedom of the will" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Prof. J. C. D'Andrade of the Elphinstone College under the auspices of the Bombay Philosophical Society at the University School of Sociology, this evening. Principal MacKenzie presided.

The lecturer tried to point out that there was something common in the views of freedom of will as expressed differently by the three great philosophers, St. Thomas Acquinas, Spinoza, and Kant. According to him the age old controversy between determinism and indeterminism did not arise if the theory of Teleological Determinism, as profounded by St. Thomas Acquinas, was properly understood. According to that theory as explained by the lecturer, man is free if he acts in consonance with his own nature, meaning thereby rationally. But man has other aspects also, which leads him away to act otherwise than a pure rational man would act.

Explaining the three different stages of action the lecturer pointed out that inanimate things were moved only by external power; animals had motives but no rational power, which man alone had. Hence man alone was held responsible for all his actions.

Thus the "freedom of the will" according to the lecturer meant the freedom to act rationally, or in terms of Spinoza "to act by adequate ideas." According to him there was no such thing as the actual faculty of willing.

A SISTER'S HEART IS THE CRADLE OF A WOMAN'S EMOTIONS!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER

Starring: SHEIKH MUKHTAR, NALINI JAYWANT, HARISH, KANAIYALAL, HUSN BANU,
Direction: MEHBOOB
In 6th Week TO-DAY
AT
PATHE
Daily Shows at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

High Court

SOCIAL VICE CASE VERDICT

Accused Get 3 Years

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia & a Common Jury)
Emperor
v
1. Bannubai Ardeshir Irani Alias Laxmibai wife of Motiram C. Kohili
2. Motiram C. Kohili .....
Accused.

The two Accused in this case had been charged with having on 22nd October 1939, at Bombay imported into British India from Persia an Irani girl under 21 years of age in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another (Section 366 B of the Indian Penal Code) and with having on the same day obtained possession of the same girl alleged to be under 18 years of age with intent that she may at any age be employed or used for the purposes of prostitution or illicit intercourse with another or for an immoral or unlawful purpose within Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code and with having aided and abetted each other in the commission of each of these two offences. There was also a third charge against the two Accused under Section 5 of the Prevention of the Prostitution Act of 1923 to the effect that, between December 1939 and October 1940, they lived on the earnings of the Prostitution of the said Irani girl.

PROSECUTION STORY

The girl victim in her evidence before the High Court stated that she lived with her father and stepmother at Yezd in Iran where she was attending school. The father of the Accused No. 1 also lived two or three houses away from her residence. About two years ago the first Accused visited Yezd along with the second Accused who, she said, was her husband and whom she passed of as a Parsi bearing the name Rustomji. The second Accused used to wear "Sadra" and "Kusti" while he was in Iran. They both put up at the residence of the first Accused's father. One day when the girl's father was away, the first Accused Bannubai sent for her and told her that she wanted her help for domestic work. After taking her father's permission the girl worked with them for 8 to 10 days. Subsequently the first Accused told her that she would take her to Bombay, treat her as her child and get her married to a brother of the second Accused. The father of the girl victim in his evidence stated that he consented to give her in adoption to the first Accused and to send her to Bombay in order that she may be educated and given some position or suitably married as he did not suspect anything and as he knew the Parsis of Bombay to be charitable people.

In Bombay the unfortunate girl was by compulsion prostituted by the two Accused to several persons. The two Accused employed some other girls also for similar immoral purposes. The girl victim contracted venereal disease and even conceived and had an embryo removed by a doctor to whom she was taken by the Accused. Ultimately in October, last year she was rescued by the police at the instance of her uncle who had also placed the matter before the Irani Zoroastrian Anjuamn of Bombay from this life of shame she had been compelled to lead.

DEFENCE STORY

The Accused denied that they imported this Irani girl from Persia and stated that they got wrongly implicated in this offence because they innocently gave asylum to this girl who had been used for immoral purposes by another man named Rustom with whom she had been staying in Bombay. Several witnesses were produced on behalf of the Defence theory.

In summing-up the case for the Jury, His Lordship 'inter alia' referred to the medical evidence of the Police Surgeon which was to the effect of the girl victim's age was definitely under 18 though over 16 even as late as at the date of the medical examination by the Police Surgeon.

JURY'S VERDICT

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict in respect of both the Accused on all the three charges.

SENTENCES

His Lordship sentenced each of the two Accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 (or in default 6 months' further imprisonment) on the first charge of importing the girl and to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each on the second charge and to one year's rigorous imprisonment each on the third charge under the Prevention of Prostitution Act—the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. B. D. Booarlwalla instructed by the Public Prosecutor Mr. N. K. Petigara appeared for the Prosecution.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with Mr. M. B. Samarth defended both the Accused.

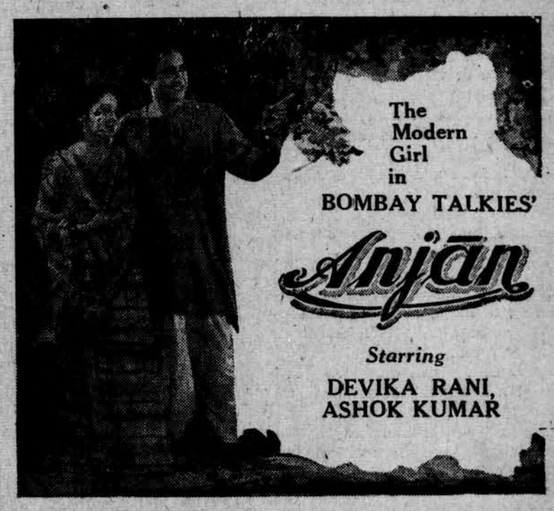
Mr. Vafadar K. Irani watched the proceedings on behalf of the Irani Zoroastrian Anjuman.

"DNYAN WARDHAK"

The Parsi New Year number of the "Dnyan Wardhak", which is the 69th number of the series, is a bumper number, full of interesting artices covering a wide range of subjects, contributed by well-known writers. Mr. Kaikhashru N. Polishwala, the editor, who is one of the very few veteran Parsi journalists, who are still doing their bit for Gujerati journalism, has spared no pains to make the number which is fully illustrated, as interesting and instructive as possible—and that too at the very popular price of annas two only which bespeaks labour of love.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8:—It is learned that Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, is seeking election to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Lucknow University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh.

LOVED.... as Every Woman wants to be loved!



NEXT CHANGE AT ROXY

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SUPER
WADIAS' Popular Film
BAMBAIWALI
Directed by
HOMI WADIA

Jumble Sale At Christ Church School

A Jumble Sale in aid of Christ Church High School War Effort will be held in the School Hall to-day.

There are several stalls with a variety of attractive articles at genuine bargain rates—household articles, books and stationery, jams and pickles, footwear and clothing. Light refreshments are available at moderate rates. In addition there are numerous sideshows—Shooting Gallery, Aunt Sally, etc.

Christ Church School is situated off Clare Rd., Byculla, at a short distance from the Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla Bridge, and can be conveniently reached both by [illegible] and bus—'A', 'B' and 'D' Route.

Telephone No. 22622 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1941.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

Mr. Churchill has missed a great opportunity. The Joint Declaration of the Peace Aims of Britain and America made by him and President Roosevelt last month was hailed as a magnificent concept of the fundamental principles of democracy and as "the basis of a people's charter of liberty wherein Right shall be might and the power of aggression and despotism shall cease to have perpetual immunity". The question which India and other countries, under the imperialist sway of Britain, asked was whether this charter of liberty would be reserved only for the peoples of Europe or whether it would be translated into deed so far as the subject nations of Asia and Africa were also concerned. Even an U. S. A. Senator, Mr. Reynolds, asked Britain and the U. S. A. to give an assurance by guaranteeing to the people of India, for example, that they would choose their own form of government. Such a guarantee, we said on that occasion, could only be given by having in India, during war-time, a Government in which her people had complete confidence—a Government which could truly be called a National Government, a Government that would evoke such an enthusiastic and vigorous national war effort as would amaze an admiring world. We added:

"The people of India have been demanding such a Government ever since the war began. Mr. Churchill if he so wishes—if the Statement to which he has put his signature has no mental reservation behind it—can usher in such a Government at once. But it is significant that ever since he became Premier, Mr. Churchill has made no speech about India. Will he now make history so far as India is concerned, as he did when he helped to bring about the Anglo-Irish Agreement? The stakes are much higher to-day and the resulting advantages of an Indo-British Agreement are infinitely more important to Britain, India and the world."

Mr. Churchill has, at long last, spoken. But he has missed a most splendid opportunity of striking the imagination of the people of India. He has merely reiterated the declarations made by the Viceroy and Mr. Amery which have so grievously disappointed all Indians. He has justified their worst fears that the Churchill-Roosevelt Statement had mental reservation behind it calculated to cheat India of her inalienable right to freedom. That Statement, according to him, applies only to European countries now under the Nazi heel because theirs is "a separate problem from the progressive (mark the word) evolution of self-governing institutions in regions whose peoples owe allegiance to the British crown." Indians resent any suggestion of "progressive evolution of self-governing institutions" so far as their country is concerned, as an affront to their national self-respect and such evolution is entirely foreign to the letter and spirit of the joint statement whose third point clearly says that "they (Britain and U. S. A.) respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live." Yet, Mr. Churchill has the temerity to say that the declaration of August, 1940, condemned as unacceptable by all sections of the Indian people, is "entirely in harmony with the conception of freedom and justice which inspired the Joint Declaration." Mr. Churchill has by his speech done nothing to allay the fears of the Indian people but has only deepened them and thus worsened a situation which has already become intolerable. He can still retrieve the blunder by ushering in a War-time National Government in India and by making an announcement that within a defined period of a year or two after the war India will enjoy the same status as Britain or any of her Dominions will enjoy then.

India's Literacy Campaign

An American View

By MARIE H. ALLEN

This article deals with a timely and constructive phase of life in India, a land which is becoming more important as the war moves eastward, but which increasingly has been blanketed in silence.

A fascinating story lies behind certain remarkable statistics which appear in recent news reports reaching U. S. A. from India. The figures concern the rise of literacy and the story is of an inspiring campaign begun three years ago by Indians themselves to cope with the heavy handicap in their vast country of widespread inability to read and write.

"There will be many who will readily agree that the conduct of education is one of the less happy features of our rule in India", said Lord Hailey, a former Governor of the United Provinces of India, addressing a meeting of the Royal Empire and Royal African Societies in December, 1938.

Britain's mistake, he said, lay in the wide expansion of academic secondary education before she laid a sound basis for primary education. They had six universities before they had an agricultural institute; and he expressed doubt whether they would have had even one if an American benefactor had not provided part of the money.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, another speaker, thought Lord Hailey had not been altogether just to the earlier generation of British administrators with regard to education. It was commonplace he declared to say that primary education should have been established on a much wider basis before anything was done for secondary education, but in England there was no organized system of primary education until fifty years ago!

It was during this same year in which the deficiencies of English education for Indian subjects were so frankly admitted by one of the men responsible for the British administration, that the Indian people in the province of Bihar took the initiative in opening a Mass Literacy Campaign which was later extended to other provinces.

On the 26th of April, in Bihar, processions were organized throughout the province. Meetings were held at which messages from eminent persons of the country were read. Under the leadership of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister in the Congress Government then in power, there was founded a Mass Literacy Committee, which in a very short time recruited and trained thousands of volunteers, printed charts and primers devised for rapid teaching, and organized literacy centres for the education of adults.

College and high and primary school buildings were used for holding classes. Teaching was mainly by volunteers from among teachers, students, unemployed young men and social workers. The regular classes were supplemented by lantern lectures given by college professors and school teachers.

Funds at first were raised locally by subscriptions or given as grants by local bodies, but later the Government granted a sum of 80,000 rupees (about dol. 29,112), to make the movement permanent; and in order to make it possible for workers to give more time, a small honorarium was given for each adult male literate.

The first charts and primers in Hindustani, printed in Nagari and Urdu scripts, for both Hindus and Moslems, were made the beginning of a series of readers to ensure continual progress in learning, and fortnightly news sheets were published in the same scripts. It was found that an adult learned to read and write after six to eight weeks' regular attendance. At most of the centres, caste Hindus and Harijans ("untouchables") studied side by side. Special ladies' committees were formed to work with women.

Young Junior school students were interested in the education of their parents and organized bands to persuade adults to attend the literacy centres. At the beginning of the second year a "Make Your Home Literate" Campaign was started among students of high schools and colleges. Its aim was for each student to make the male and female members of his family and of four houses in his immediate neighbourhood literate by his individual effort.

The work was organized even in the jails where the prisoners gained a new outlook on life as they enthusiastically joined in studying under the teaching of literate prisoners, outside volunteers, and the jail staff.

Village police officers, called "chaukidars", found that after November, 1939, they must become literate to keep their appointments, and in a year, 9,000 of them achieved literacy.

Industrial magnates in the Bihar province became interested and the Tata Iron and Steel Company started a network of literacy centres for thousands of their workers. Their example was followed by numerous sugar mills.

★

After the second year of the Bihar campaign, there were reported 18,878 literacy centres in the Province, at which both pre and post-literacy instruction was given. Out of 1,168,325 adults who received teaching that year, 413-482 passed the literacy tests. Of the men 14.5 per cent were Harijans, 10.3 per cent Moslems, and 16.7 per cent aboriginals. Literacy centres for women to the number of 427 were attended by 21,333 and 9,202 passed the literacy test.

During the year 1939-40, the Committee published a set of 100 booklets in Hindi and Urdu, which were supplied to 4,000 village libraries in the provinces, and weekly newspapers for 2,000 libraries. The movement had 20,567 voluntary workers-only 5,267 of them professional teachers, and the rest, men engaged in agriculture, village industries and trade, or unemployed.

★

In the United Provinces where there are 300 Anglo-Vernacular middle schools and over 800 middle schools where only Indian languages are taught, a plan was tried by which the teaching staff and students of each of these schools chose one village in their vicinity to make the adult male population of that village literate within a year, so that in ten years illiteracy could be wiped out in all the 100,000 villages. During 1940 the total number of people achieving literacy in the United Provinces was 263,187.

★

The city of Bombay started its own campaign in 1939, under Congress auspices An Adult Education Committee was set up with Mr. B. G. Kher, then Minister of Education, as chairman. This year, 1941, a celebration of the two years of work was held with great enthusiasm in spite of the fact that many of the popular early leaders, including Mr. Kher, had to send their messages of congratulation and encouragement as political prisoners from behind prison bars.

A Literacy Day ushered in an Adult Education Week. On this day, buses carrying streamers and posters moved along the streets. A Literacy flag bearing a reproduction of a flaming torch was in evidence everywhere. Posters on the walls asked citizens to pass from hand to hand "the torch of literacy". Some 3,000 boy and girl volunteers went about the city to railway stations, hospitals, and homes, distributing flags, buttons, and leaflets, and collecting money for the cause. In Moslem localities, the posters were printed in Urdu.

In the schools the importance of the day was explained to the pupils. Many meetings held during the evening were visited by the Mayor of Bombay and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Eighty secondary English-teaching schools, two colleges and ten associations including two Scouts Associations, and the Provincial Branch of the All-India Women's Council, gave support and co-operation for the week's programme. Twelve theatres showed special slides.

It has now been announced that as a result of two years of the Bombay campaign, about 30,000 adult men and about 4,000 women have been turned out with claims to literacy.

The Indian people, realizing that they have made only a beginning in a gigantic task, but encouraged by the achievements already shown, plan to go on as vigorously as the difficult times permit until illiteracy is liquidated in an independent India.

Three times the Nobel prize has gone to India—to Rabindranath Tagore and to Sir C. V. Raman; and last fall, to Mr. Raziuddin, Professor of Mathematics, to whom was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.

What will be the effect of this increase in literacy upon India's drive toward independence? Said Lord Hailey: "None will honestly say that with the rising standards of living and education it is possible to prevent the spirit of nationalism rising in India. Everything we have done has tended to foster the growth of political consciousness among the increasing class of educated people. Sooner or later, we are bound to make concession to that spirit. If we had been willing, at a much earlier date, to associate Indians more fully with the administration, we might well have found ourselves able to make political concessions in a form more satisfactory both to them and ourselves. We might, in any case, have avoided that manifestation of racial distrust which has already done much to impair the value of the constitutional concessions made".—No frontier News Service.

Important Russian Victory

In the middle of the twelfth week of their war with the Nazis, the Russians are not doing badly at all. The defences of Odessa remain as unshaken as ever and are, indeed, causing grievous pain to the Rumanians who, according to Nazi correspondents, have been brought to a standstill by the strength of these defences and have lost as many as 20,000 officers and men in the fighting during the last ten days. In the Leningrad sector the Germans have suddenly decided to claim officially the encirclement of Leningrad. We doubt if this claim is true. But even if Leningrad's eastern communications were cut and the city encircled its resistance would continue and even more powerfully than that of Odessa. By capturing Leningrad the Nazis would certainly deal a heavy blow to the Soviet Union. But to achieve that triumph they will have to pay a price which will cripple them. But the centre of excited interest is now the Smolensk area.

Here the Russians have announced the successful conclusion of a twenty-six day struggle which has resulted in the recapture of Yelnya, 50 miles south-east of Smolensk and the routing of a German army consisting of no fewer than eight German divisions. This kind of claim the Russians never make specifically without the fullest justification or without full details about the enemy divisions involved. In this case also they have done so. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that their announcement is correct. The victory they have achieved is a smashing one. Reuter's Moscow Correspondent gives revealing details of this victory. According to him, the Germans are still retreating in this sector, over fifty villages have been recaptured by Soviet troops who continue to pursue the Germans relentlessly, there are tens of thousands of unburied German soldiers and much war material and arms have been collected from the battlefield from which the Germans have been retreating. Moreover, the victory is not merely of local importance. For it is likely to exercise a considerable influence on Germany's central and southern Armies and thus affect the whole strategical situation. This, finally, is the first major defeat inflicted upon the Germans and as such its moral possibilities are tremendous.

Daring Raid

In the Spitzbergen Islands the British have almost literally raided the roof of the world. It was a certainly daring expedition which a joint force of British, Canadian and Norwegian troops undertook. For they had to sail hundreds of miles to the Arctic and always within striking distance of German U-boats and aircraft based along the entire length of the Norwegian coast. That the expedition succeeded in attaining its objective both in safety and in complete secrecy is an admirable achievement.

It appears that this raid is different from the one carried out against the Lafoten Islands in that the force which has occupied is presumably intended to stay there "for the duration". What then is the object? The War Office explains it to be depriving the Germans of the resources of Spitzbergen's rich coal mines which they very badly need But is that all? We hope the wish expressed by a British paper is correct that

> 'most people as they read the news will feel that there is drama in it not connected merely with coal supplies and they are right.
> This Arctic expedition may be a prelude to further steps with a much more important bearing on the future course of the war.'

Spitzbergen is ideally situated for protecting the Arctic route to Russia and also as a possible base for joint Anglo-Russian action in, say, Norway But whatever "steps with a much more important bearing on the future course of the war" are planned have to be taken soon before Spitzbergen becomes completely ice-bound.

Kripalani's Plain-Speaking To Students

Don't Drag Down Politics By Merely Passing Resolutions And Sleeping Over Them

"Leader after leader has come and told you that you are the hope of the future and the very salt of the earth: I will not flatter you, but tell you the truth. You are nothing of the sort. You are only the dirt of the soil and we, it is, who are trying to make salt out of you", observed Acharya Kripalani, addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union at Jinnah Hall, on Tuesday.

MERE ILLUSION

The speaker criticised the students strongly for their inaction. He characterised them as the non-combatants who did not want to enter the fighting arena, and put up lame excuses in defence of their inaction. It was no use saying that they did not believe in Gandhiji's leadership, or in non-violence, or in Khadi and individual Satyagraha. This attitude was only an illusion and self-complacency.

The students were always speaking about revolution, but he had not seen any real revolutionary who had refused to enter a struggle, after it was actually launched.

CROWNING OFFENCE

"If you do not believe in Gandhiji's methods, what do you believe in"?, asked the speaker. Even granting that they followed some other leadership, Mr. Kripalani wanted to know why they had not acted up to their convictions. Inaction was the crowning offence. "Unfortunately," he said, "Our student community is descending to the level of those people who are fools, but have no doubt at all about their own wisdom."

Mr. Kripalani criticised the students for not understanding their limitations but presuming to offer advice to their elders. "We are mountaineers, we have climbed to the top and know all the curves and the zig-zags. You who are not even at the foot, want to tell us what to do and what not to do."

A GOOD REMINDER

Advising the students to awake from their torpor and become dynamic, the speaker cited the examples of Napolean and Churchill, who would never have controlled the currents of history if they were satisfied with passing pious resolutions and doing nothing afterwards. He did not advise them to leave their studies, but even as students there were things in the Congress constructive programme which they could do. One essential thing which they should do was to think a little about their standard of living. They were taking more from society than they were giving to it, and this way of living was made possible by the sacrifices of the masses of India. He reminded them of Bernard Shaw's statement that the man who took more from society than he returned to it, was no gentleman.

In conclusion, Mr. Kripalani told them that by passing pious resolutions on every conceivable occasion and sleeping over them, they were dragging down student-politics.

KRIPALANI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

"It has become the fashion to tell the youngsters that they are the future citizens of the nation. They have courage, enthusiasm and other virtues to face the world. I hope you will excuse me for not using these flattering words" observed Acharya Kripalani in an address to the students of the R. A. Podar College of Commerce on Tuesday. Principal Kolhatker presided. Sjt. Ramnathji Podar was also present.

The Principal welcoming Acharya Kripalani, said that it was a pity that no particular subject had been mentioned to Acharya Kripalani. He then requested Acharaya Kripalaniji to deliver his address.

Addressing the students Mr. Kripalani said: "The learned men pass certain resolutions and go to sleep. The next day, they rise from political slumber and this is their routine work." Continuing he said: "I am not with the students organisations. They have many organisations. They talk of revolutions. But revolutionary study is not part-time but a whole-time job.

Speaking about Gandhiji he emphasised that Gandhiji had changed the face of things and politics in India. This phase of politics needs people of a different type than those who merely pass resolutions.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Mediterranean Activities

The Fleet Air Arm has made another successful attack on an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean on Saturday night. Out of the three medium sized merchant vessels one was practically destroyed and so also was a tanker. Let us hope that the R.A.F. do not fail to deal with the rest before they escape into an African port and deliver their cargoes. But, as we have suggested before, the unusual successes of British aircraft and submarines also indicate unusual Axis activity in the Mediterranean. They show how the Axis are risking losses to supply and reinforce their armies in North Africa. Their efforts have grown significantly energetic. Is it because they lack resources to stop a British offensive or because they are themselves preparing a further drive? It is difficult to answer the question yet. But meanwhile it is noteworthy that artillery and aerial action against Tobruk has, of late, been steadily increasing.

Change Towards Russia

What an amazing change has come over Britain! First of all the broadcasting of the proceedings of the mass meeting of Russian women in Moscow! Could you have believed, before Hitler invaded Russia, that anything that happens in Moscow could be broadcasted over the B. B. C? And now the reply of the thirty-eight British women, representative of every type of national work and religious, political, social and sporting activities. Say the British women: "We the women of Britain, welcome the Soviet women as our comrades in the struggle of all free peoples against the Nazi menace. Day and night in our homes, in factories and in the armed forces, we stand like you, beside our men, in the front line. We are stirred and encouraged by your heroism and steadfastness. We look forward to the day when women of the world will play their part in building the future of freedom, stability and justice for all mankind." This marks a great change from the attitude of the British women towards Soviet Russia before the war. Even so, we wait to see when the "Internationale" will be played by the B. B. C. along with the British National Anthem? That will be a change.

Communalism And Youth

A number of helpful suggestions to solve the communal problem were made by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Principal of the Bombay Law College, in the address he delivered the other day under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union. The days of organised religion are now gone, said Mr. Fyzee. Religion is really a personal matter between a man and his Maker and there ought to be not the least ground for any fanaticism or bigotry. This wholesome advice must be instilled particularly in the minds of young men and women in the formative stage of their life. It is gratifying to note in this connection that Mr. Fyzee has banned all communal organisations in the Law College. One wishes that principals of other educational institutions will follow the lead given by Mr. Fyzee.

Diet Of 'C' Class Politicals

According to a Nagpur report, expert medical advice is being sought by the C. P. Government with regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the diet which "C" class prisoners receive at present. This is a sequel to the recent hunger-strike of "C" class Satyagrahis in Nagpur Jail as a protest against the discontinuance of the supply of milk which was given to them as a hot weather amenity. The hunger-strike, it will be recalled, was abandoned on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi who, while giving this advice, wanted that expert medical opinion should be sought on the necessity of giving milk to prisoners. It is good to find that the Government have accepted Gandhiji's suggestion and that the Inspector-General of Prisons is shortly getting in touch with medical experts on this question. We earnestly hope this opportunity will be utilized to examine the whole question of "C" class prisoners' diet which has always been a 'causus belli' between the prisoners and the jail authorities. As anyone who has been to jail can testify, the food supplied—specially to the "C" class prisoners—is generally insufficient, badly-cooked and lacking in the necessary nutrition-value. Not only in the C. P. but also in every other province this question of jail diet needs to be looked into with sympathy and thoroughness.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

The State Department announces that they have been informed that the American freighter "Steel Seafarer" has been sunk by an aeroplane bomb in the Red Sea on Sunday.

The State Department announces that this information has been sent to Washington by the American Minister in Cairo. The Department says that the nationality of the plane was not known. All the members of the crew were saved.—Reuter.

* * *

Here is a sensational news item from Simla.

"Col. H. N. M. Cursetjee, I.M.S., it is learnt, is to be promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed Deputy-Director of Medical Services. *He is the first Indian to be appointed to this post and the second Indian to hold the rank of Major-General in the service. . . . "(our italics)."*

And yet those carping Congressmen of India—but they are, as you know, quite impossible.

* * *

So by the way, is the Junior Colleague, too, who now wants to know how many Indian Majors, Colonels and Major-Generals there are in the "Indian" Army.

* * *

A German U-Boat is announced by the Admiralty to have surrendered to a British aircraft.

This may be a record. In fact, it is. But it cannot beat the exploit of the Italian submarine which called upon a trawler in the Indian Ocean to surrender and eventually ended by herself surrendering to her victim.

* * * *

Presumably to impress Turkey the Nazi Clodius trade mission to Ankara includes a Baron Sueskindschwendi.

Not to be outdone, the Turks have countered, as best as they could, with their Monsieur Menemendjoglu:

* * *

According to Reuter's Ankara correspondent, travellers report "a growing sense of frustration in Germany" and a feud between the Army and the Nazi party.

In our opinion, Mr. MacKenzie King is wiser in being very definitely more cautious.

* * *

A Japanese paper believes that the 'Greer' incident "puts the German-American relations on a place."

What the Germans want to know is whether it will put them "on the spot."

* * *

Another paper declares that Japan will continue to "further her efforts towards world peace."

We profoundly fear so, for the sake of Japan.

* * *

A twenty-six day battle south-east of Smolensk has culminated on Monday last in the smashing of no less than eight German divisions.

We were wondering why the Nazis were forced to issue a special 'communique' on that day claiming the complete encirclement of Leningrad.

* * *

We learn that "in general Russian aircraft production has been but little interfered with."

This is an insolent challenge to Doctor Goebbels who must order all German Radio stations to destroy every Russian aircraft factory.

In fact, he must immediately do so in view of the further insolence of Russia in bombing Bucharest.

* * *

A very young doctor, opening a brand-new surgery, waited all day without a visitor until at last a breathless man came running up the drive.

"Sit down", said the young doctor, soothingly. "What can I do for you?"

"I must get on the telephone—at once," gasped the visitor. "My wife's ill, and I want to ring up my doctor."

—"Karikaturen" (Christiania).

INDO-CEYLON TALKS

Crucial Stage Reached

COLOMBO, Sept. 9.

The unusually early adjournment of the Indo-Ceylon exploratory conference—they had only about an hour's sitting—has given rise to the impression that the discussions have now reached a crucial stage.

While no authoritative information is forthcoming from either side, there are reasons to believe that proposals and counter-proposals on the question of franchise for Indians in Ceylon, which has always proved the thorniest problem in Indo-Ceylon talks, are now being studied by the two Delegations jointly and severally.

The question of immigration was mentioned officially as a subject for discussion on the first day, but thereafter franchise has been looming large before the conference. It is not believed, however, that immigration has been finally disposed of.

The conference is now expected to last at least till the week-end.—A. P.

NAZIS CAUGHT ON EASTERN FRONT

Hope Of Short War With Russia Dashed

Large-Scale Supplies And Prompt Aid Is Need Of Hour, Says Churchill

(Continued from Page 1)

ches to this island, he proceeds to the other side of the Atlantic.

Increasingly hampered by the United States' patrol in the North Atlantic, he displays his malice in the south. We follow hard upon his track, and sometimes we anticipate his tactics, but it is not desirable to give him too precise or too early intimation of the success or failure of each of his various manœuvres. Accordingly, no statement of losses has been published for July and August and the time has not yet come to give actual figures. The public however, have derived the impression that things have gone much better in these two months. I cannot deny that this is so. The improvement in the sea war manifests itself in two directions.

Firstly, there is a very great falling off in the sinkings of British and Allied shipping with a corresponding increase in the tonnage of invaluable cargoes safely landed on our shores. The estimates which I made at the beginning of the year of the volume of our imports for 1941 look as if they would not only be made good but exceeded. The second improvement is the extraordinary rise during the last three months in the destruction of German and Italian shipping.

EXPLOITS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

This was achieved very largely by the development of new brilliant tactics by the coastal command and R.A.F. bombing squadrons. To the exploits of the air force, must be added those of our submarines. The destruction of enemy shipping by both these forms of attack has been enormous. I may say—and I would like the house to pay attention to this statement, because it is really an extraordinary one for anyone to be able to make—that the sinkings of British and Allied ships by enemy action in July and August added together do not amount to much more than one-third of the German and Italian tonnage which we have sunk by our aircraft and submarines. How remarkable that statement is may be judged, when we remember that we present ten or twenty times the target to hostile attack upon the seas that is presented to us by the enemies' shipping.

His ships make short voyage darting across a narrow strip of water or slinking along the coasts from one defended port to another under air protection, while we carry on a gigantic world-wide trade with never less than 2,000 ships at sea and never less than 400 in the danger zone."

DAMAGE TO NAZI SHIPPING

Paying a tribute to British submarines, Mr. Churchill said: "There is no branch of His Majesty's forces which in this war suffered the same proportion of fatal loss as our submarine service. It is the most dangerous of all services. That is perhaps the reason why entry into it is keenly sought by officers and men.

During 1941 British submarines have sunk or seriously damaged seventeen enemy warships and some of them were U-Boats. 105 supply ships have fallen to their torpedoes. This averages fifteen ships monthly or one ship in every two days. They include a considerable number of laden troop transports and tankers, most of which were passing across the Mediterranean to keep alive the Enemy's armies in Libya. Submarines of the Royal Netherland's Navy and Free French Naval Forces operating in combination with our submarines have contributed in a most gallant manner to these results.

ENTER ACOUSTIC MINE

We do not hear much about the mine menace now. Yet almost every night thirty or forty enemy aeroplanes are casting these destructive engines with all their ingenious variations at the most likely spots to catch our shipping.

The attack is now waged continually by the Acoustic Mine as well as the Magnetic Mine in many dangerous combinations. We do not hear much about all this now, because by the resources of British science and organisation it has been largely mastered. 20,000 men and thousand ships toil ceaselessly with many strange varieties of apparatus to clear the ports and channels every morning of the deadly deposits of the night.

This service has been performed in all weathers and constantly under enemy attack. We hear little about it, because it was done secretly and in silence. Since the beginning of the war, the salvage service in every circumstance of storm and difficulty has recovered over one million tons of shipping which would otherwise have been cast away.

Although there has been very great improvements in our losses at sea in July and August, it would be very foolish to assume that the grave dangers which threaten us are ended. The enemy has been employing a greater number of U-Boats and a larger number of long-range aircraft than ever before, and we must expect further increases.

We have made prodigious exertions and our resources are continually growing but the Admiralty Staff who have been working in perfect harmony with the R.A.F. would be the last to guarantee their continuance as a matter of course and the slightest relaxation of vigilance of exertions and contrivance would be followed swiftly by every serious relapses.

The Germans are very much hampered on the American parts of the Atlantic which are very extensive by fear of trouble with the powerful American Naval Forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us. I could wish it might be greater help, but here again the enemy tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and then Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States. That would be in accord with his usual technique of one by one.

Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent the precious munition supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States' Government, from reaching our shores. Should he do so, the area of the danger zones will again become ocean-wide. In the meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk about the Battle of Atlantic being won. We may be content with the successes which rewarded patience and exertion, but war is inexhaustible in its surprises.

CHURCHILL VISITS ICELAND

With great pleasure on my homeward voyage, I visited Iceland where we were received with the utmost cordiality by the Government and the people and where I had the honour of reviewing large numbers of strong British and United States' forces, which no doubt, for entirely different reasons and in pursuance of separate duties, happened to be engaged jointly in defending this all important island and stepping stone across the Atlantic from Nazi intrusion and attack. Very considerable British and United States' Air and Naval forces are also assembled in Iceland. The spacious airfield which we have constructed and are expanding there and in New Foundland will play an ever-increasing part in the control of the broad waters and in the continual flow of the broadening stream of heavy bombers now acting against Germany night after night which will play a decisive part or one of the decisive parts in the final victory.

Mr. Churchill traced the progress of the operations in Iraq and said that Rashid Ali appealed constantly to the Germans to fulfil their promises, but only thirty or forty German aeroplanes arrived from Syria and endeavoured tentatively to instal themselves at Baghdad and in the north at Mosul. There was an explanation of this German failure. German parachute and airborne corps which was doubtless to have operated in Iraq and would have been assisted on their journey across Syria by the Vichy French had been largely exterminated in the Battle of Crete. Over four thousand of these specialist troops were killed and very large numbers of aircraft carriers were destroyed.

This specialist corps was so mauled in the ferocious fighting, that although they forced us to evacuate Crete, they were in no condition for further operations. With the new Iraq Government, we have been able to return to a basis of friendly co-operation which we propose to follow. The treaty is now being loyally observed on both sides.

There are still dangers in Iraq which require attention but cause no major anxiety.

The Germans intrigue with the Vichy French in Syria had, meanwhile, been in full swing, and the Vichy French Governor General Dentz in a base and treacherous manner was striving his utmost to further German interests. We were ourselves hard-pressed. Our armies in Greece had been evacuated having lost much equipment.

However, I must make it clear that our policy to which our Free French allies have subscribed is that Syria shall be handed back to the Syrians who will assume at the earliest possible moment their independent sovereign rights. We do not propose that the process of creating an independent Syrian Government or Governments shall wait until the end of the war.

We did not go to Syria to deprive France of her long historic position there, except in so far as is necessary to fulfil our obligations to the Syrian population.

DEFENCE OF EGYPT.

All the widely circulated German boasts that they would be in the Suez by the end of May have thus proved to be in vain. Powerful reinforcements have reached the army of the Nile in the interval, and I feel considerable confidence that we shall be able to defend Egypt successfully from German invasion across the Western Desert.

AID TO RUSSIA

Altogether we are entitled to be content with these favourable developments.

Now I turn to a far wider field, the magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and the skilful manner in which their vast front is being withdrawn in the teeth of Nazi invasion makes it certain that Hitler's hopes of a short war with Russia will be dispelled. Already in three months, he has lost more German blood than was shed in any single year of the last war. Already, he faces the certainty of having to maintain his armies on the whole front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, at the end of long, inadequate, assailed and precarious lines of communication through all the severity of a Russian winter with vigorous counter-strokes which may be expected from the Russian army.

From the moment when Russia was attacked, we have cast about for every means of giving most speedy and effective help to our new ally. Discussions of military projects which have been examined would be harmful. Nor will it be possible to enter upon arguments on such questions. In the field of supply more can be said. I agree with President Roosevelt upon the message which was sent to Stalin. The need is urgent and the scale is heavy. A considerable part of the munitions and iron and steel production of Russia has fallen into enemy's hands. On the other hand, the Soviet disposes of from ten to fifteen million soldiers for nearly all of whom they have equipment and arms.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE

To aid in the supply of these masses to enable them to realise their long continuing force and to organise operation of their supplies will be the task of the Anglo-American - Russian Conference. There has been no unavoidable delay, in arranging for this conference or in choosing the personnel of the British mission.

Some people speak as though nothing was being done. The study of the whole problem has been ceaselessly proceeding in the United States and here, and we are awaiting the arrival of the American Mission under Mr. Harriman, which I trust will soon be here.

Our Mission will be headed by Lord Beaverbrook who has already been in closest conference with President Roosevelt. We already have a Military Mission with officers of high rank in Moscow. Those whom Lord Beaverbrook takes with him will, therefore, supplement those who are already there. The names are already selected and will be published in due course. It is obviously undesirable to announce the date the Mission will start for the Conference, but no time will be lost. Meanwhile, many very important emergency decisions are being taken and large supplies are on the way. We must be prepared for serious sacrifices in the munitions field to meet Russia's needs (cheers). The utmost exertion will be required from all concerned in production not only to help Russia, but to fill the gaps.

LESS SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN

Everything given to Russia is subtracted from what we are making ourselves or in part at least from what would have been sent to us by the United States. The flow of our own production in Britain and the Empire is still rising. It will reach full size during the third year of wartime munitions production. If the United States are to fulfil the task they have set themselves, very large installations will have to be established or converted, and there will have to be further curtailment of civilian consumption over there as they fully recognise. We may ourselves expect a definite reduction in Military supplies from America on which we had counted, but within certain limits, we are prepared to accept those facts.

Other limiting factors like time, distance and geography impose themselves upon us. There are limitations of transport and harbour facilities. Above all there is the limitation of shipping. Only three routes are open—the Arctic by Archangel, which may be hampered by winter ice; the Far-Eastern route via Vladivostok, which is scowled upon by the Japanese and operates over seven thousand miles of railway lines and the route across Persia, which stretches from the Persian Gulf into the great inland sea, the Caspian, upon which the Russians maintain strong naval forces and which gives access to the very heart of Russia, namely, the Volga Basin.

OCCUPATION OF PERSIA

The Germans were, of course, busy betimes in Persia with their usual tricks. German tourists, missions and diplomatists were suborning the people and the Government with the object of creating a "Fifth Column," which would dominate the Government of Teheran and not only seize or destroy the oil-fields which are of the highest consequence but—a fact to which I attach extreme importance—to close the surest and shortest route by which we could reach Russia. We thought it necessary, therefore, to ensure that these machinations did not succeed.

BRITISH DEMANDS

Accordingly, we demanded from the Persian Government the immediate expulsion of their teutonic visitors. We must have the surrender into our hands of all Germans and Italians who are on the premises (cheers).

West must have the expulsion of the German and Italian Legations whose diplomatic status we, of course, respect. We must have unquestioned control and maintenance of through communications from the warm water port of Basrah to the Caspian Sea (cheers).

It is from this point particularly that American supplies can be carried into the centre of Russia in an ever widening flow—and British supplies as well. Every effort will be made to improve railway communications and expand the volume of supplies which can be transported over the existing British gauge railway which has happily only recently been completed and now requires only a large access of rolling stock and locomotives to expand it greatly as a line of supply. I haave no doubt the House will approve the somewhat drastic measures we thought it right to take to achieve those important objects (cheers) and further measures we may have to take.

BAR TO NAZI ADVANCE

The occupation of Persia enables us to join hands with the southern flank of the Russian army and to bring into action there both military and air forces. It also serves important British objects in presenting a shield which should bar the Eastward advance of the German invader. In this, the armies of India, whose military quality becomes shiningly apparent, will play an increasing part and in so doing will keep the scourge of war thousand miles or more from the homes of the peoples of India.

THEN AND NOW

One must therefore expect very considerable deployments of British and Indian forces and Australian forces probably or dominion forces will gradually manifest themselves in this enormous and desolate and ill-developed region. The Allied front now runs in an immense crescent from Spitzbergen in the Arctic to Tobruk in the Western Desert and our section of this front will be held by British and Empire armies with their growing strength fed and equipped by ocean-borne supplies from Britain. United States, India and Australia. I am glad to say that adequate naval power will be at hand both in the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans to secure the sea routes against attack.

If we now look back for a moment, we can measure the solid improvement in our position in the Middle East or East which has been achieved since the French suddenly fell out of the war and the Italians made haste so eagerly to come in against us. At that date all we had in those parts was about eighty to one hundred thousand men starved of munitions and equipment which had been sent to the French front—always the first to claim best we had. We had lost our means of safe communication through the Mediterranean, and almost all the main bases on which we relied.

We were anxiously concerned for our defence of Nairobi, Khartoum, British Somaliland, and above all of the Nile Valley and Palestine, including the famous cities of Cairo and Jerusalem. None was safe but nevertheless after a little more than a year, we had managed to gather very large and well-equipped armies which already begin to approach seven hundred and fifty thousand, supplied with masses of equipment of all kinds. We have developed an air force almost as large as we had in Britain when the war began and it is rapidly expanding.

"WE ARE STILL MASTER OF OUR FATE".

We have conquered the whole Italian Empire in Abyssinia and Eritrea and killed or taken prisoner the Italian armies of over four hundred thousand men by which these regions were defended. We have defended the frontiers of Egypt against any Italian attack. We have consolidated our position in Palestine and Iraq. We have taken effective control of Syria and provided for the security of Cyprus. Finally by a swift and vigorous campaign in Persia, we have joined hands with our Russian Allies and stand in a line to bar further progress of the enemy.

Whatever the future may contain, these are achievements which will earn the respect of history. Thus far have we travelled along the terrible road we chose at the call of duty. The mood of Britain is wisely and rightly averse from every form of premature exultation. This is not the time for boast or glowing prophesies, but there is this—a year ago our position looked forlorn and well-nigh desperate to all eyes, but our own. To-day we may say before an awestruck world: 'We are still master of our Fate. We are still the Captain of our Soul'."—Reuter.

Italian Tanker And Destroyer Torpedoed And Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An Italian tanker escorted by an Italian destroyer and a number of Italian planes was torpedoed and sunk in the Aegean just outside Turkish territorial waters last Friday by a British submarine, said the Ankara National Broadcasting from Ankara and quoting reliable information.

The Rumanian steamer "Baltchek" which was accompanying the Italian vessel escaped, arriving safely at Istanbul on Monday, Mr. Agronsky said.—Reuter.

Enemy Anti-Aircraft Vessel Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 8.

This morning an R. A. F. fighter attacked an enemy anti-aircraft vessel off the coast of Belgium which was severely damaged and afterwards blew up, says an Air Ministry Communique.

"This afternoon Blenheims of the Coastal Command escorted by fighters attacked a number of small ships in the channel, hitting one and damaging another.

Two fortress aircraft are missing from a formation which carried out long distance reconnaissance flight to-day", says the Communique.—Reuter.

Panel Of Advisers For Supply Dept.

Textile Section To Be Shifted To Bombay

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The transfer of the textile section of the Supply Department to Bombay and the appointment of a panel for advising the Supply Department on questions connected with the placing of military orders are the important divisions taken by the Conference of the All-India Cotton Textile interests which concluded its deliberations in Bombay on Tuesday.

The most important item on the agenda of the conference namely, of evolving a formula by which the Supply Department could be assured of adequate and even flow of supplies of cotton textiles for military needs was discussed at length when the Conference reassembled at 10 a. m.

After three hours' discussion, an agreement was arrived at between the representatives of the textile industry and the Government of India on the question of meeting adequately the requirements of the military.

SHIFTING TO BOMBAY

The Government has agreed to transfer the textile section of the Supply Department to Bombay. It is expected that the section which is composed of the Planning Directorate and seven Purchase sections will commence work in Bombay within a month. Mr. Passmore Director of Supplies (textiles) will be in charge.

It has been agreed that there should be an advisory panel as envisaged in the May Conference. The panel which will represent the Millowners' Associations, will advise the Supply Department on all questions connected with the placing of military orders.

FIXING OF PRICES

While fixing prices, the Supply Department, it is understood, will take into account the increased cost of production of cotton textiles due to the soaring of prices of raw materials, mill stores and machinery. The basis will be the prices paid by the Supply Department in May, plus the increased cost of production.

The resources of the handloom industry will also be marshalled for civil as well as military requirements.

The Conference, it is understood agreed upon another step namely, the appointment of technical experts to advise mills regarding the production of cotton textile for meeting the requirements of the military.

The difficulties experienced by mills in the matter of accommodating orders at short notice though they had no difficulty about fulfilling long-term contracts, engaged the attention of the Conference. The concensus of opinion was that increased production alone could solve the difficulties.

The following 'communique' was issued when the Conference terminated its deliberations in the evening:—

"The Hon. Sir Homi Mody and the Hon. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar members respectively for Supply and Commerce, continued their deliberations to-day with the representatives of the Indian Cotton Textiles Industry. The morning session was devoted to concluding the considerations concerning war supplies and the general agreement that has been reached for the purpose of meeting the full requirements of Government is based on certain agreed steps for co-operation on both sides. Government on their part have agreed to transfer that portion of the Supply Department concerned with the Cotton Textiles to Bombay and it is expected that this will be in operation in Bombay in about one month's time.

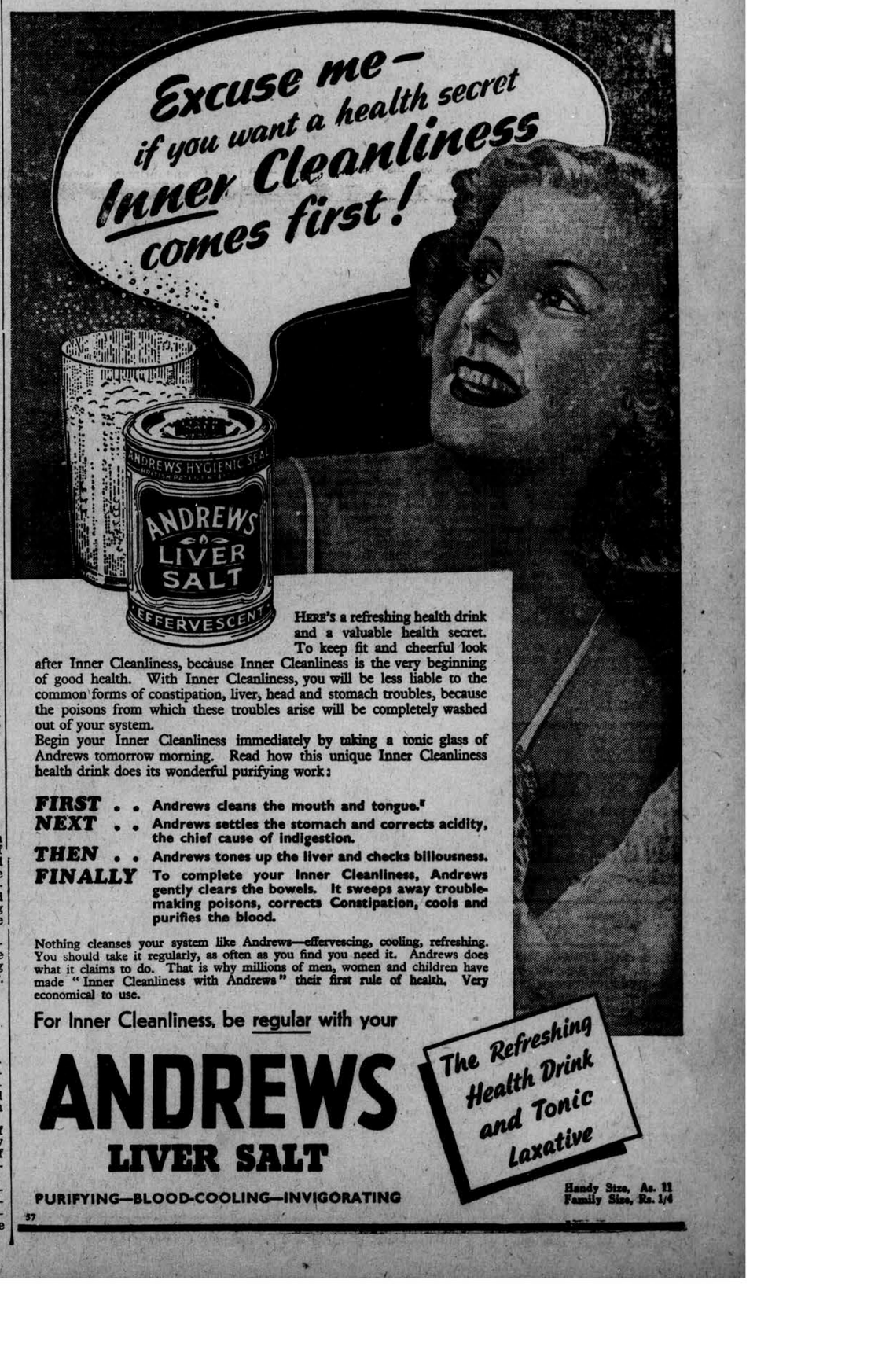
In the afternoon session the matters more particularly taken into consideration concerned supplies and prices of cotton textile goods, including yarn, to the civil market. The discussion was on the basis of broad lines of policy and the general methods by which the requirements should be met were freely discussed. There was general unanimity of agreement on these points.

Air Service Between U. S. And W. Africa?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

The Aeronautics Board has secretely heard an application by Pan-American Airways for authority to operate an air service between the United States and West Africa.

No decision has yet been announced. The company plans to deliver planes by this route to British forces in the Middle East.—Reuter.



HERE'S a refreshing health drink and a valuable health secret. To keep fit and cheerful look after Inner Cleanliness, because Inner Cleanliness is the very beginning of good health. With Inner Cleanliness, you will be less liable to the common forms of constipation, liver, head and stomach troubles, because the poisons from which these troubles arise will be completely washed out of your system.

Begin your Inner Cleanliness immediately by taking a tonic glass of Andrews tomorrow morning. Read how this unique Inner Cleanliness health drink does its wonderful purifying work:

FIRST . . Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.
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FINALLY To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, cools and purifies the blood.

Nothing cleanses your system like Andrews—effervescing, cooling, refreshing. You should take it regularly, as often as you find you need it. Andrews does what it claims to do. That is why millions of men, women and children have made "Inner Cleanliness with Andrews" their first rule of health. Very economical to use.

For Inner Cleanliness, be regular with your

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LIVER SALT

PURIFYING—BLOOD-COOLING—INVIGORATING

The Refreshing Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

Handy Size, As. 11
Family Size, Rs. 1/4

37

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Have you been reading what has appeared in these columns about the A.I.R? You'll also remember an open letter to Sir Roger Lumley from D. F. Karaka, an article on the Radio from A. F. S. Talyarkhan, then again a series of references in the Half-Column on "Pan", "Sound News" and the methods of the A.I.R. And today after some months of persistent criticism on my part of the A.I.R. I am happy to read the new "Pan" ("Times of India") who says:

"I regret to say that from what I have been able to learn of the case I also cannot escape the impression that A. I. R. can resent critics to the extent of penalising them."

This is a different "Pan" from the "Pan" that apologised for "Sound News" and justified it glorifying it week after week, a different "Pan" from the one who asked: "Where are *Indian* broadcasters, the *Indian* journalists, the *Indian* writers?" The attempt of the A.I.R. to squeeze out its critics must now be regarded as having failed. Its greatest supporter, "Pan", has turned into a harsh critic and I will go so far as to say that this marks only the beginning of what we will see done before we have closed the subject of the Radio. Yesterday we were only a few lone voices. Today it is the voice of the whole Indian and the Anglo-Indian Press. Those of you who have read the three-column editorial of the "Bombay Samachar", the article by "Pan" in yesterday's "Times of India" will realise what I mean when I say that something is wrong with the methods of the A.I.R. and that the matter must be looked into by those interested in the conduct of public affairs.

* * *

I regard it as somewhat of a triumph that we should have converted "Pan" to our way of thinking—not because "Pan" is "Times of India" but because "Pan" was so blind a supporter of everything the A.I.R. did and which we knew was detrimental of every legitimate "Indian" interest. The Controller of Broadcasting, Mr. Borkhari, will have to reconsider his radio policy in the light of these new events.

* * *

Which makes me ask the questions now and the Board of Advisers of the A.I.R. (including Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy) may look into the answers.

(1) What was paid to "Sound News" during its term? Was it a fixed emolument and if so what was it? What was offered to Indian journalists (Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani etc.,) during the same time?

(2) To what branch of the Radio have these "Sound News" men been shifted and what do they receive now? Are they on the Staff of the A.I.R. and if so from what date?

(3) What instructions were received by the Director of the Bombay Station regarding the fading out of Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan? How soon after his article in the "Bombay Chronicle" was it attempted to rub him off? Did the Director of the Bombay Station act on his own or on instructions, if so on whose instructions?

(4) Did Mr. Ken Mac receive a letter in answer to his complaint and was it or was it not said in the letter that he could return to broadcasting if he apologised? And apology for what?

(5) What are Mr. Kaufman's qualifications for his job on the A.I.R.? Is he a pupil of Snabel or is he not? Did the radio authorities believe he was a pupil of Snabel when they appointed him or was it on his own merits? Was no Indian, say Mehli Mehta, found suitable to fill the post?

* * *

These are some of the questions I want the Board to look into. They are of intense public importance. More will follow in due course. Wait for it.

CHINESE CHECKERS
The Game that is the rage in America. Available at
THACKERS

Industrial Court

Khandesh Mills Profit But Workers' Lot Worse

Demand For Allowance Necessary To Neutralise Rise In Cost Of Living

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That while the profits of the industry were increasing year by year, the workers' lot was growing worse due to the progressive increase in the cost of living was the view put forward by the representatives of the mill workers of Khandesh, at the resumed hearing of the arbitration proceedings between the workers and owners of the Khandesh group of cotton textile mills, before a full bench of the Industrial Court composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksh and Mr. B. K. Dalvi on Tuesday.

The Court also heard an application by some workers of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay praying for a declaration that the "playing off" of the workers of the folding department of the Mill was an illegal change under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act.

DEMAND FOR 40 P. C.

The Khandesh Mill workers had originally put forward a demand for a dearness allowance of 40 per cent in their wages since the commencement of the war with retrospective effect. At the hearing of the arbitration they urged that they should be given dearness allowance to the full extent necessary to neutralise the rise in the cost of living. They also suggested that a certain fixed increase should be given as long as the index of the cost of living remained within certain limits and that a sliding scale should be adopted when the index figure goes higher as it had been done in Bombay.

Both the parties agreed to accept the cost of living index figures for Jalgaon since 1940 compiled by the Bombay Labour office as being fairly representative for the whole of Khandesh.

Discussing the financial position of the mills, they stated that the condition of the mills had improved considerably. By comparing the trend of prices of cotton and cloth it was shown that the condition of the industry had much improved.

As the representatives of the Millowners wanted time to examine certain charts presented on behalf of the workers they wanted time till Friday. They also consented to furnish data regarding production, etc. for 1940-41.

Mr. J. P. Wadia, Bar-at-law, Jalgaon and Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M.L.A., appeared for the Millowners. Mr. M. B. Vora, Counsel for the United Khandesh Co-ordinating Labour Committee and Mr. M. S. Warty, Government Labour Officer presented the case of the workers. Mr. G. D. Ambedkar specially addressed the Court on the financial position of the Mills.

WORKERS' COMPLAINT

The Court then proceeded to hear the application of 15 workers of the folding department of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Mill, Bombay, asking for a declaration that the action of the mill in "playing off" the workers on certain days after the Textile strike of March-April 1940, was illegal under the Industrial Disputes Act. They claimed that the occasions on which they were "played off" were not justifiable and proper.

A similar application had been filed by the workers on July 26, 1940 and on December 12 of the same year a consent order was passed. The workers have again brought forward the application contending that the opponents had "wilfully and dishonestly refused and evaded to carry out and implement the terms" of the consent order.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who appeared for the Millowners argued that the "playing off" which was justifiable for trade reasons did not amount to any change at all because the essence of "playing off" was that the contract of service did not end.

The hearing will be resumed on Thursday.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala appeared for the Workers and Mr. K. M. Munshi for the opponents.

With a view to fighting the menace of tuberculosis a number of anti-tuberculosis clinics will be established in the province. Preliminary works are being commenced shortly at Meerut Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur and Moradabad.

GOVT. MUST RECTIFY 'BLUNDER'

Calcutta Plea For Modification Of Burma Agreement

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

"The Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement has done a grave injustice to the legitimate rights and interests of more than a million of our countrymen resident and settled in Burma", observed Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, presiding over a public meeting held in the Council Hall of the Corporation this evening to protest against the agreement. More than half a dozen speakers, representing various communities participated in the deliberations.

BENGAL VITALLY AFFECTED

Quoting the words of Mahatma Gandhi, that the Agreement was a slur on India and Burma, Mr. Ispahani said that Bengal being nearer to Burma and having close business relations with that country, was vitally affected by the terms of the agreement.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, former Mayor of Calcutta, moved a resolution calling upon Government of India to revise the Agreement radically so as to make it acceptable to the people of India and for that purpose to convene at an early date a conference of accredited representatives of the interests concerned. Their Rulers in India, he said, had committed a blunder. The sooner they rectified it the better."

POOR STATUS FOR INDIANS

Moving the second resolution, suggesting that an All-India Deputation of a representative character should wait on the Governor-General in order to place the India case before him, Mr. G. L. Mehta said that the status accorded under the Agreement to the Indians in Burma compared unfavourably not only with that of British subjects in the United Kingdom but to that of all other foreigners.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. D. P. Khaitan and it stated that India stood to lose a great deal in commerce and industry as a result of the agreement.—A. P.

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR JINNAH

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 9.

It is understood that His Excellency the Crown Representative has nominated the Nawab of Chhattari as a member of the Defence Advisory Council in his capacity as the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State.

It will be recalled that the Prime Minister recently resigned his membership of this body in deference to the decision of the All-India Muslim League.—United Press.

HUQ QUITS DEFENCE COUNCIL & LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The "Associated Press" is authoritatively informed that the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, has resigned his membership of the National Defence Council, recently constituted by the Viceroy, as also his membership of the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

Mr. Huq has, it is understood, addressed a long letter to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League in this connection and the letter is expected to be released to the Press to-morrow.—A. P.

Ruikar Resigns From Textile Committee

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Council of Action of the C. P. and Berar Textile Union, resigned from the Textile Enquiry Committee to-day. Mr. Ruikar was an associate member of the Committee.

Dr. Majumdar, President of the Hinganghat Mazdoor Sangh, who is also an associate member of the Committee did not attend the Committee yesterday. Reasons are not yet disclosed.—United Press.

Apology Demanded From Delhi Editor

Guilty Of Contempt Of Court, Says Allahabad Chief Justice

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Collister. Allahabad High Court heard the Contempt of Court case against the Editor and Printer of the "Hindustan Times" to-day.

Sir Tej Bahadur argued the case for the "Hindustan Times" for nearly two hours.

At the end of discussion, Sir Iqbal Ahmed, Chief Justice, announced that the Court had come to the conclusion that the Editor and Printer are guilty of Contempt of Court and unless they offered apology by day after to-morrow, Court will pronounce sentence and judgment on September 15 (Monday).

The Court room was crowded to overflowing with lawyers, pressmen and general public.

Dr. Wallullah, Government Advocate, opened the case against "Hindustan Times". The Government Advocate read the editorial note of "Hindustan Times" the purport of which was that the Chief Justice had asked judicial officers in the Province to collect money for war funds from litigants and that if this report was correct such action would lower the dignity of the courts.

The Chief Justice remarked it means that I am unworthy of the office I hold and that I am not maintaining the dignity of the court.

SAPRU'S PLEA

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arguing the case for the "Hindustan Times" said Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Editor, and Mr. Deviprasad Sharma, Printer, filed two affidavits in the Court, the like of which were never heard of in the history of courts. Sir Tej gave the assurance that the Editor and Printer had no intention to cast any reflection on the Chief Justice or the High Court.

The Chief Justice said: In these cases intention does not matter.

CALCUTTA CASES QUOTED

Sir Tej Bahadur said he was taking the same line for defence as was taken in Capt. Fenwick case and Banks Case reported in (1917) 26 Calcutta Law Journal Page 401 and judgment delivered in that case by Chief Justice Sir Barnes Peacock.

Sir Iqbal Ahmed here remarked: It is known as Englishman's case.

Sir Tej then said from the affidavit filed by Mr. Devadas Gandhi it appeared the news item on which the editorial criticism was based was sent by Mr. Singhal, Meerut correspondent of the "Hindustan Times". Mr. Gandhi therein solemnly affirmed he has no intention to cast any reflection on the conduct of His Lordship the Chief Justice or bring the High Court into disrepute and further Mr. Gandhi said in the affidavit "I should be sorry indeed if my conduct in publishing these comments were interpreted as implying any malicious intention on my part or intended to bring this hon'ble court into disrepute."

POSER TO SAPRU.

Chief Justice enquired of Sir Tej whether his client's expression of regret amounted to expression of apology. Sir Tej said: "In law apology means nothing". He then referred to the case of Capt Fenwicks and Banks previously mentioned. He said he relied on Sir Barnes Peacock's judgment. In this case even though the accused committed technical contempt of court, they were discharged as they disclaimed all "Imputations of motive". The same had been done in the present case by the accused.

Chief Justice remarked: "What the Additional Sessions Judge is supposed to have said in the court was untrue and deliberate lie. Here there had been repetition of falsehood"

The Chief Justice further remarked the case quoted by Sir Tej was essentially different. Sir Tej also urged the court to take a broad view of the matter and said the accused had not committed any Contempt of Court.

Chief Justice said: What will the man in the street think of the Chief Justice after reading the comment?

Sir Tej Bahadur: I am more concerned with the reasonable man than man in the street (laughter).

WHAT C. J. THINKS

Chief Justice: The reasonable man may think the Chief Justice passed such orders. Further the present Chief Justice was not capable of upholding the traditions of the court. Concluding the Chief Justice made the announcement as given above.

Duff Cooper In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Sept. 9.

Mr. Duff Cooper arrived here this morning. After spending four nights here he is likely to visit the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Hongkong and Australia.—Reuter.

DUFF COOPER ON HIS MISSION

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Duff Cooper who has reached Singapore said that his mission was to inquire whether it would be possible to establish in the Far East an organisation similar to that in Cairo under which an official diplomat or "glorified High Commissioner" would be assigned to Far East to co-ordinate the British war effort.

If such an organisation were established its headquarters would be in Singapore.

Mr. Duff Cooper's itinerary includes Singapore, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and possibly Hongkong.

He would not visit China and would return to London from Australia he said.—Reuter.

Duff Cooper On Japan's Position

MANILA, Sept. 9.

"If the Japanese had wanted to move at the most auspicious time, they would have done so a year ago", said Mr. Duff Cooper who arrived here on Monday 'en route' to Singapore. "To-day we are in a stronger position in every way."—Reuter.

No Br. Munitions-Materials For Japan

LONDON, Sept. 9.

No materials which could be used for munitions have been exported from Britain to Japan dur-

NO TAX ON GOODS TO CHINA

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

It is officially announced that all transit dues on goods consigned to China under the Lease and Lend Administration shall be abolished as from September 3.

In order that the revenues of Burma shall not suffer the Government of Burma will be reimbursed by suitable subvention from His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.—A. P.

ing the last three months, it is learned authoritatively.

Reuter learns that no licences have been granted for exports to Japan since the export of all goods was made subject to licence and there is no prospect of any licences being granted in the near future.—Reuter.

SIR F. NOON'S PLANS

Return To India Likely To Be Delayed

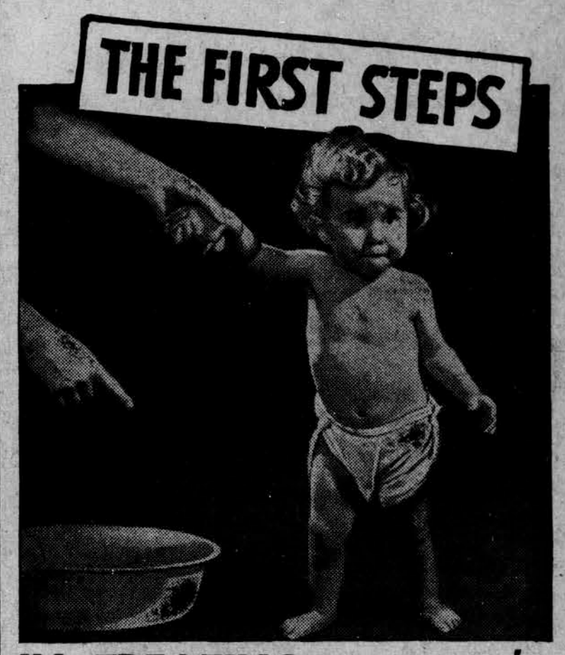
(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Various reports are current at Simla regarding Sir Feroze Khan Noon's plans. It is said, though Mr. Raghavendra Rau is due back in India within the next ten days Sir F. Noon's return is likely to be delayed. As this seems to be creating some difficulty owing to rival claims, it is possible, some temporary arrangement may have to be made to relieve Sir F. Noon. Secondly, the recent developments with Muslim League are reported to be responsible for the pressure brought on Sir F. Noon by his friends to delay his departure until the controversy settles down.

It is probably apprehended that if at this moment he takes charge of office and has to face Muslim League Party—though he is not formally a member of the League—it may add to controversy and prejudice his position in the province. As he has his political future to consider, it is no easy matter for him to decide.

THE FIRST STEPS



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MUTT AND JEFF—What Jeff Doesn't Know About Fish Would Fill the Aquarium — By BUD FISHER

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I CAN'T IMAGINE WHAT HE WANTS WITH IT BUT IT DOESN'T PAY TO ASK MUTT QUESTIONS!
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?
HERE'S THE FLUKE, MUTT!
FLUTE? OH, I THOUGHT YOU SAID FLUKE!
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Tragic Plight Of Politicals In Ratlam Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)
September 8.

Syt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference and Convener of the Ratlam Political Prisoners' Defence Committee has issued the following statement on the death of two Ratlam political prisoners, Gaffoorkhan and Biharilal Vyas:—

Syt. Biharilal Vyas, Secretary, Ratlam Prajamandal, recently sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Ratlam Conspiracy case died yesterday evening in Ratlam jail. For the last one week his steadily deteriorating health was causing grave concern among his friends and the people of Ratlam.

Telegrams were sent to the crown representative and other concerned authorities drawing their attention to the serious condition in which Mr. Vyas was lying in the Jail. But no notice was taken of all these representations and protests and Mr. Vyas collapsed as a result of the illness which was a direct result of ill-treatment, extremely unhealthy and unhygienic conditions of living and lastly unhealthy diet. Mr. Vyas is the second victim of these barbarous conditions under which the political prisoners of Ratlam are living.

Mr. Gaffoorkhan, another martyr in the cause of States' people was the first victim of these conditions. He died two weeks ago after lying down for over a month in the Ratlam Jail.

It is now high time to call a halt to these inhuman conditions imposed by the Ratlam Government on the Political prisoners. I would like to draw the attention of the Paramount Power and more specially the Political Agent in Malwa to take immediate steps to remedy the evils in Ratlam before it is too late to do anything.

The tragic events in this State are sufficient grounds for the Paramount Power to intervene in Ratlam administration. After all the Paramount Power has a moral responsibility and a duty to the people of State which they cannot ignore.

I appeal to the Paramount Power to come to the rescue of the much victimised and terrorised people of Ratlam and also to the press in India to turn their attention towards the Indian States which are the sinks of feudalism and barbarism.

300 Civil Doctors For Military Hospitals

SIMLA, Sept. 8

The Government of India, states a press note, have decided as a temporary measure, to recruit 300 civil doctors for full time duty in local military hospitals These doctors will be divided into two categories, (1) those for duty in one military station and (2) for duty anywhere in a military district.

In order not to interfere with recruitment to the emergency branch of the I. M. S the selection of candidates will be restricted to doctors who are over 45 years of age or are medically unfit for general service.—A. P.

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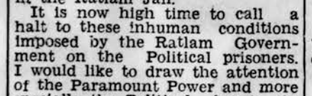

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NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS ROUTED

(Continued from page 10)

gerous both to Kiev and to the south-eastern industrial areas.

SOVIET TROOPS OCCUPY YELNYA

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.

The following is the text of the Soviet midnight communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:—"During September 8th our troops fought against the enemy along the whole front.

In the Smolensk direction fighting for the town of Yelnya, near Smolensk, which lasted 26 days, ended in the routing of the enemy's division, 15th infantry division, 17th motorised division, tenth tank division, 137th Austrian infantry division, 178th, 292nd and 268th infantry divisions. The remnants of the enemy's divisions are hastily retreating in a western direction.

Our troops occupied the town of Yelnya. Our air force continued to deal blows to enemy troops in the field of action and destroyed aircraft on his aerodromes.

On Sunday night our aircraft bombed Bucharest. All our planes returned to their bases. On September 6th, 62 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy aerodromes. We lost 33 planes.—Reuter.

"ARMY FIRST" PRINCIPLE IN LENINGRAD

Russians Will Not Abandon City Unless Army Withdraws, Says Reuter's Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow telegrams:

In Leningrad area fighting is extremely heavy but it is certain that the Germans have not anywhere like encircled it.

They have approached fairly close only from the South-west but not close enough for practical largescale shelling of which they boast.

The preservation of Leningrad is vital to the Russians for moral, industrial and naval reasons, and following their classical principle of "army first," the Russians would abandon Leningrad only if withdrawal of the army from it were essential to the successful continuation of the war.

There is every indication that Leningrad is preparing for a long and arduous resistance and this is perfectly feasible.—Reuter.

German And Rumanian Thrusts Breaking

Red Army Staunchly Holds Odessa, Says U. S. Journalist

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Washington military chiefs are predicting that the Germans will retreat on the eastern front in order to consolidate their winter defences according to Mr. Paul Mallon writing in the "New York Journal American" to-day.

All the attempts of the enemy to penetrate Odessa's defences have been shattered, says the official "Tass" agency in a message from Odessa quoted by the Moscow radio to-night.

German and Rumanian thrusts which have now being going on for 29 days are breaking themselves against the unwavering staunchness of the Red army, navy and peoples' volunteer forces.

"Picked enemy divisions are being annihilated. The besieged city has become an impregnable Soviet fortress.

Yesterday Odessa arranged a big broadcast for the whole country and M. Kolybanov, Secretary of the Odessa Regional Committee of the Communist party, said "the enemy is exerting every effort to capture our flourishing city.

Nazi barbarians want to demolish our homes, seize our factories and plants loot the peoples' property, outrage the non-combatant population and enslave the free sons of our native land.

The enemy will never be able to capture our city. Despite the fact that fighting is going on at all the approaches to Odessa the full-blooded life of the city does not cease for one minute.

Work continues in all enterprises and scientific institutes: Soviet patriots are staunchly, self-sacrificingly working, united by a single thought, a single desire—to provide the front with everything in the best possible way'".—Reuter.

Moscow Anti-Aircraft Quells German Night-Raid

LONDON. Sept. 9.

German planes attempted to raid Moscow last night according to the Moscow radio which announced that they were "being met by our anti-aircraft fire and night fighters, only two enemy planes succeeded in breaking through.

They dropped a few high explosive bombs and a small number of incendiaries. Three dwelling houses received insignificant damage."—Reuter.

United Front Against Britain

Indian Members Of Viceroy's Council Move For Settlement

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Sept. 9

I understand the idea of evolving a strong united front against Britain's attitude towards India's legitimate political demands has been mooted by some new councillors of the Viceroy's Executive Council and exchange of views has taken place for the purpose.

These members, it appears, are joining the Executive Council resolved that if eight of them cannot help in substantially ending the prevailing Indian political crisis then the game is not worth the candle.

Sir Sultan has left Patna determined for this purpose.

I also understand the question of release of Satyagrahis and other politicals generally but Pandit Nehru particularly, might be the earliest among the subjects to be pressed by Indian councillors of Viceroy's Council.

LANDING AT SPITZBERGEN

(Continued from page 10)

tion in peace to continue their normal existence undisturbed during the long Arctic winter.

The Norwegian civil administrators there remained practically independent.

When Germany attacked Russia Svalbard immediately entered into the zone of war operations, for Russia also exploits the mines in these islands located at Barentsburg about 25 miles away from Longyear city.

The Russian mines employ about 2,300 workers. It is possible that the fact that Russia possessed this mining concession contributed to Germany's hesitation about occupying Svalbard.

Reports received from Germany reveal that the Germans while preparing their campaign against the Soviet Union laid hands on all supplies of fuel they could find in Norway, including coal from Svalbard which is greatly needed for large transports of war supplies along the Norwegian coast.

No Quislings

The export season for Svalbard started a month later this year than usual for ice made sea transpost impossible during the whole month of May and only few small cargoes were exported during June and July.

Practically no inroad was made on the huge store which had accumulated during the winter when the islands were cut off from the rest of the world.

When the war against Russia began some changes were made in the regional export scheme, the Germans arranging for two ships at a time to leave Norway for Svalbard and further vessels were withheld until the previous pair had returned.

The Germans apparently feared Allied action and seemingly were unable to spare any naval forces to protect this traffic.

Altogether between 700 and 1,000 people were living in the Longyear settlement last winter. All were Norwegians and included 70 women and 70 children. This Allied landing party has evacuated almost the whole of this civil population in order to prevent reprisals such as were adopted by the Germans after the Lofoten raid when the Germans left behind only a few wandering Eskimos or Laps.

This raid differs again from its predecessor in that not a single Quisling was found at Svalbard while ten Quislings were found in the Lofoten community

HEARTENING DEVELOPMENT.

The news of the Allied landing in Spitzbergen came too late for editorial comment in the majority of British papers.

The "Yorkshire Post," however, remarks that both for the British and the Germans the Arctic regions have acquired a new importance from the Russian war.

"For a long time after their invasion of Norway the Germans left Spitzbergen alone. Lately they have begun to draw on its rich coal resources to feed the heavy transport requirements of their Russian campaign. They will lose those resources now. That is the primary advantage we shall gain

But most people as they read the news will feel that there is drama in it not connected merely with coal supplies and they are right.

THIS ARCTIC EXPEDITION MAY BE A PRELUDE TO FURTHER STEPS WITH A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT BEARING ON THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE WAR.

But in itself it is a heartening stroke of enterprise which will be welcomed by our friends everywhere, in Norway most of all.

The "Daily Express" says that the landing is a token of Allied interest in the routes to Russia. "We have secured the southern land route through Iran We have the sea route to the north We want to see both of them humming with arms traffic for Russia, and quickly."

Nazis In No Mood To Retaliate

The following is an eye-witness account of the Allied landing at Spitzbergen:—

Canadian troops supported by British and Norwegian detachments occupied Spitzbergen in a daring expedition from Britain.

This was the first operation by Canadian troops outside Britain in more than a year.

The Allied formation, which was under the command of a Saskatchewan officer, struck swiftly and secretly against the island only 750 miles from the North Pole.

Reaching the island ahead of any German force, the Canadians made the first landings from war ships and troopships and garrisoned the settlements.

Throughout the whole hazardous voyage there was not a single Nazi raid on the expedition.

The plan had the approval of the Norwegian Government in London, which was aware of the threat of a German military invasion of Spitzbergen on top of economic domination from Norway and the whole scheme was completely ready to be executed.

A formidable flotilla of Royal Navy warships, Fleet Air Arm planes and detachments of British and Norwegian troops supported the Canadian force.

The extreme secrecy with which the occupation was carried out completely duped the enemy.

As the predominant part of the force, the Canadians manned the guns and defence positions on the island but while the correspondent was at Spitzbergen there was not a single air raid or any indication that the Germans would attempt to retaliate—or even knew that troops were there.

One afternoon a lone German reconnaissance plane flew along the coast but failed to spot the Canadian units nearby. After the unoppossed landings the Canadians lived in Norwegian and Russian towns.

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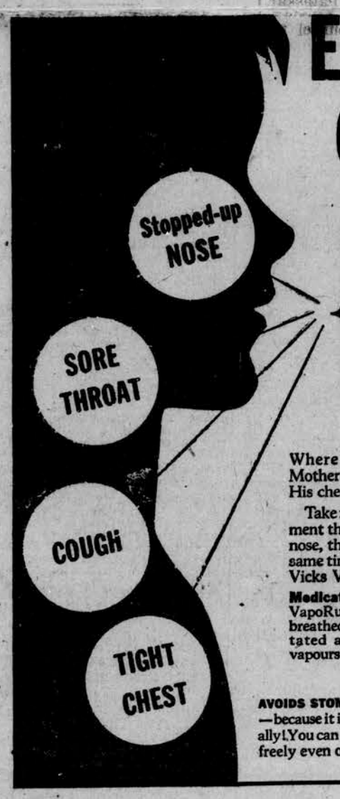

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NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS ROUTED

BLOODLESS LANDING AT SPITZBERGEN

Br. Forces Capture Arctic Islands With Help Of Naval Units

Meet No Opposition From Enemy: Coal Mines That Feed Nazi War Machine Now In Allied Hands

LONDON, Sept. 9

An Allied force has landed at Spitzbergen chiefly to rob the Germans of the use of rich coal mines. The force which consisted of Canadians, British and Norwegians under a Canadian Commander landed without interference from the enemy.

Making the announcement the War Office states, "For various purposes it was recently decided to send a military force to the Arctic.

In the course of these operations which were carried out without enemy interference a landing was effected in Spitzbergen by a mixed Canadian, British and Norwegian force under a Canadian Commander.

Enemy Plan Foiled

The main purpose of the landing was to prevent the enemy from utilising, for their own war purposes, Spitzbergen with its rich coal mines.

Previously a proportion of Spitzbergen coal had been at the disposal of the population of Northern Norway. But it has become known that the enemy's plan was to seize all coal available including that from Spitzbergen which would be used only for war transport to the far north.

British, Canadian and Norwegian troops are now operating in Svalbard Spitzbergen, after making a bloodless landing in this far Northern Arctic Island.

They have seized valuable coal mines which, since the outbreak of the German-Russian war, Germany had planned to use to reinforce its swindling supplies of this vital fuel.

The news of these operations on the roof of the world came on Monday night in a War Office communique stating that this mixed force had made a landing at Spitzbergen 1,500 miles from northernmost tip of Britain and situated between Greenland and Arctic Russia

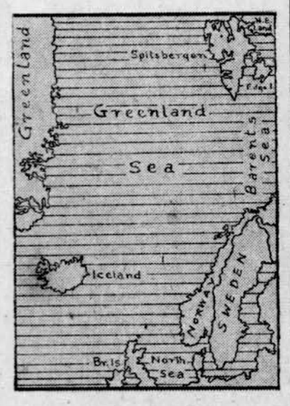
Reference is made in the communique to the military forces being landed for "various purposes."

A large number of Norwegian miners have been brought from this island to Britain.

Svalbard was recognised as Norwegian possession by Allied and Associated Powers in 1920 and later by both Russia and Germany. It is situated so far north that none of the belligerent nations during the first year after the occupation of Norway appeared interested in this Island.

Even while the rest of Norway was filled with German troops, members of the Gestapo and all other organs of the occupying power, nothing was done with regard to Svalbard.

Ample supplies had been sent to this group of Arctic Islands while the Norwegian Government was still in residence in Northern Norway, for this is possible only during warmer months. For the greater



part of the year Svalbard is blocked by ice.

German Delegation

However, shortly after the occupation of Norway had been completed, a small German delegation consisting of three officers or mining experts arrived there.

They limited their activities to an inspection of the mines and soon departed leaving the popula-

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Iceland

How Britain Forestalled Nazi Plans

The following cable has been received from London:—

How the original British occupation of Iceland came in the nick of time to forestall its seizure by the Nazis is described in a report received from Washington and quoted by the Boston radio on September 4.

The evidence to this effect has been exhaustively checked both by British and American Intelligence offices, states the broadcast. Washington is satisfied that German plans for taking Iceland had been carefully prepared and were close to execution when the sudden action of the British forestalled their plans.

The most graphic illustration of what Hitler had in mind is an incident that occurred on the morning of the arrival of the British troops. It is now established that a British warship carrying British marines was first sighted by an Icelandic Nazi sympathiser who went straight to the residence of the German Consul to report. The Consul was incredulous and dismissed the report with the reply: "It cannot be so. You must be wrong. They are Germans who have got here ten days too early"

POSSIBILITY OF INDO-IRANIAN TRADE BOOM

PESHAWAR, Sept. 8.

It is reported here that the situation in towns and villages occupied by the Russians, south of Askhabad, and along the Iran-Afghan border east and south-east of Meshed is perfectly calm.

The Russians it is stated, are making a search for a number of Germans, who, it was reported, had fled from Meshed before the entry of the Russians into Iran. It is believed that either these German "gentlemen" are still hiding or have already reached Teheran in disguise

It is further reported that life in the unoccupied territory of Iran is also fast returning to normal, and business, where it had been suspended is being resumed. The Iranian Government, it is stated, is making all efforts to meet the internal situation and restore confidence in the public.

An expert on Middle East affairs here states that there is every possibility of trade between India and Iran increasing in the near future. In this connection, he mentions the presence in Teheran of Mr. Ismail, the Government of India Trade representative and says that the latter's mission will yield more significant results than a mere exploratory mission would have done at another time.—A P.

Ahmedabad Editor And Publisher Discharged

(From Our Corresponrent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Both Zaverchand Meghani, Editor, Fulchhab and Nathalal Shah Printer and publisher have been discharged to-day by the City Magistrate in the Fulchhab Cartoon case

Reds Occupy Yelnya

Fighting On Whole Front Continues

BUCHAREST BOMBED

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Soviet communique says fighting continued on the whole front.

Nine enemy divisions were routed at Ye'nya in the Smolensk direction.

The communique adds that Yelnya has been occupied by Soviet troops.

Bucharest was bombed on Sunday night.

The position in the Lower Dnieper is not very clear at present but here too the Germans have failed despite their desperate and often suicidal efforts to establish even a temporary foothold on the left bank.

On the face of it the situation does not appear too stark but the Russians are nevertheless anticipating a severe winter campaign.

Although rain, snow and mud will slow down operations experiences has taught the Russians that the Germans may continue active offensives throughout the winter.

Severe Setback

Another important setback to Russia has been the loss of the Ukraine industry and mines and the Soviets do not underrate the unfavourable effect upon industries east of the Dnieper.

However intensification of production of the Ural industrial centres is proceeding upon a large scale.

Organisation and mobilisation of man-power and machinery are kept at the highest possible peak of efficiency and promise to produce adequate supplies apart from those ordered from abroad.—Reuter.

Attack In North And South

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow wires:

With the autumn approaching the Russians are taking careful stock of the situation and the problems confronting them.

The Germans have now concentrated, in the past weeks, in the north and south.

At present they are threatening the Murmansk Railway but so far they have failed to cut it despite the desperate efforts of both German and Finnish forces.

Indications are it will be impossible for the Germans to seize all the southward and eastward railways from Leningrad. The defences are strong and the terrain becomes increasingly boggy.

Enemy On Defensive

It appears that the Germans have assumed a defensive attitude in the Smolensk sector, but more important is the fact that the Russians have checked the German drive from Gomel, which, if it had been allowed to develop, would have proved extremely dan-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 3)

Nazi Spy Ring Case In U. S. Federal Court

17 Persons Plead Guilty Of Leaking' Bomb Sight Details To Germany

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Germany has had the secret of 'Norden' bomb-sight since 1938, according to the United States Attorney Mr. Harold Kennedy, who opened the prosecution of 16 alleged spies in the Federal Court.

ding the ramification of an alleged spy ring which he said covered the entire western hemisphere. Mr. Kennedy declared that one of the defendants Hermann Lang, who was employed as a final inspector of bomb-sight took details to Germany in 1938.

Seventeen other defendants have pleaded guilty and now await sentence at the conclusion of this trial which is expected to last three weeks.—Reuter.

"GREER" INCIDENT, HITLER'S DELIBERATE VOICE?

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The "Greer" incident was Hitler's deliberate choice in order to get Japan to blockade Vladivostok, in the view of Mr. William Simms, the well-known commentator on foreign affairs, writing in the "New York World Telegram."—Reuter.

BENEFIT OF SCIENCE FOR ALL PEOPLE

LONDON, Sept 7.

Representatives of Britain and the Empire, the United States, the Soviet and China will meet at a three-day scientific conference in London from September 26 to 28 "to demonstrate the common purpose of men of science in ensuring post war order in which the maximum benefits of science will be secured for all people".

Mr. John Winant, M. Maisky, Dr. Wellington Koo, the American, Russian and Chinese Ambassadors will preside over some of the sessions.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France will be represented and exiled scientists from Germany and Austria will probably also be present.—Reuter.

BERLIN SET ABLAZE

BOMBS BURST IN HEART OF CITY AND KINDLE CHAIN OF FIRES

LONDON, September 9.

A picture of Berlin aflame in bright moonlight was given by the crews of British bombers which attacked the German capital on Sunday night.

One pilot described how he saw bombs burst in the middle of the city and start fires. "There were flashes all round", he said "and buildings were lit up or silhouetted against the glare"

According to the Air Ministry news service the crews coming in from the west saw first the chain of lakes bright in the moonlight and then the ruin spree and the streets of Berlin.

Many crews were asked whether the Russians were over Berlin as well.

"We should like to meet them there", said one pilot.

Reports from many other stations give a more general picture of the success of the attack. There was an immense fire near Alexander Platz smoke from which stretched miles to the east. Bombs were seen to hit buildings, factories, warehouses and railway yards.

One crew reported a group of 50 small fires sending up a column of smoke several thousand feet high. There were fires in all parts of the city, in the industrial suburbs as well as in the centre.

Some idea of the defences of Berlin and what some British crews had to face was given by the story of a Manchester whose crew avoided five enemy fighters on their way to Berlin.

"Then we were hit by flak", said the pilot "but I went on and bombed. I found that the port engine was rapidly getting hotter and to prevent it seizing I stopped the engine.

There seemed little chance of making the long journey home but we set our course and hoped for the best.

Over much of enemy country we were flying at about 5,000 feet and had to pass through a large belt of searchlights Later we had to come down even lower"

Eventually after the crew had jettisoned everything possible the bomber landed at the first aerodrome after crossing the English Coast—with very little petrol to spare. The bomber was peppered with shrapnel holes and its dinghy was shot away.

Japanese Shortening Defence Line In China

Expected To Evacuate Foochow, Ningo And Swatow

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.

Further withdrawals of Japanese troops form Chinese ports and cities are expected by the Chinese authorities, according to Chinese press reports.

Following the recent evacuation of the south China port of Foochow they are now expected to evacuate the treaty ports of Ningo and Swatow and the city of Nanchang.

It is believed that the Japanese are shortening their line of defence in China in order to cope with an impending Chinese counter-offensive.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.

A conference of the international labour organisation is to be convened in New York on October 27. Delegations will be sent by Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, United States, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland Venezuela and Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

Saved From Capture By Axis

Seven Million Tons Of Merchant Shipping In Occupied Countries

Following cable has been received from London:—

Recent figures supplied by the First Lord of the Admiralty show, the extent to which the Merchant Shipping of the occupied territories has been saved from capture, by the Axis and is now in active employment on behalf of Britain and the free Governments of Europe.

Out of just under three million tons owned by the Dutch, two and a quarter million tons was saved.

Out of four and three quarters million tons owned by Norway, three quarters was saved.

Out of one and three quarters million tons owned by Greece, one million has been saved.

Out of just under three million tons owned by France four hundred thousand tons has been saved. Out of four hundred thousand tons owned by Belgium, two hundred thousand tons has been saved. Out of one hundred thousand tons owned by Poland, practically the whole has been saved.

Thus out of a grand total of 13 million tons over seven million has been saved. Of the thirteen million tons of shipping, originally owned by the occupied territories, the Germans have secured six millions which, with their own total of a little under four and a half million tons, makes just under eleven million tons.

Altogether, adding to this the Merchant Shipping tonnage of Italy of a little under three and a half million tons, we have a grand total of 14 million tons of shipping available for the Axis. Of this, four million tons has now been captured, sunk or scuttled, so that, the Axis has already lost two-sevenths of which a considerable proportion has been added to the total employed by the British.

MORE R.A.F. PLANES FOR FAR EAST

SINGAPORE, Sept. 8.

The offensive strength of the R. A. F. in the Far East has been further reinforced by the arrival here of a large number of the latest type of the long-nose Bristol Blenheim bombers.

For some months it has been the policy to strengthen the R. A. F. in Malaya by aircraft from the United States. But in recent weeks, apart from the arrival of large numbers of officers and men, maintenance equipment together with complete aircraft has arrived from British factories. This means the R. A. F. in the Far East is now being fed in material from the United Kingdom, United States, Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

STEP ON IT/ THOSE GLASSES ARE SOMEWHERE/
HOLD THE PLANE LEVEL, WILL YOU?
WITH THAT INVISIBLE PLANE WHIPPING BULLETS AROUND US? IT'S LIKE PLAYING TAG WITH A GHOST/ GET THOSE GLASSES EVEN IF I TURN UPSIDE DOWN/
DUNNO WHAT GOOD THESE ARE DOIN'...
THAT PLANE'S MADE OF SOME NEW PLASTIC, PRACTICALLY INVISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE... THESE ARE SPECIAL GLASSES—TAKE A LOOK AND ---
HEY, IT MAKES LIGHT LOOK DARK AND --- JIM, I CAN SEE IT/ I CAN SEE THE INVISIBLE PLANE!!
4-23
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